

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL  
ARCHAEOLOGY ANNUAL MEETING



# DIVERSITY OF PEOPLE & PRACTICES

PROGRAMS AND ABSTRACTS



**POINTE-À-CALLIÈRE**  
Montréal Archaeology  
and History Complex

OCTOBER 19-22, 2023  
MONTRÉAL, QC

# Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA), founded in 1966, is a non-profit organization dedicated to archaeological scholarship in the American Northeast, including the Canadian provinces and the U.S. states of Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Pennsylvania, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

Its purpose is to encourage and advance the collection, preservation, and dissemination of knowledge derived from the practice of archaeology on historic sites. CNEHA is concerned with the entire historic time period from the beginnings of European exploration in the New World to the recent past.

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Hendrik Van Gijsegem, Stéphane Noël, Marijo Gauthier-Bérubé, Rachel Archambault, Amélie Vallerand, Louise Pothier, Eva MacDonald and François Gignac

## Special thanks to:

*Tour Guides:* Simon Santerre, Émilie Desrosiers, François C. Bélanger; *Workshop leaders:* Marijo Gauthier-Bérubé, Richard Lapointe, Catherine Caya-Bissonnette; *Conference logo design:* François Gignac; *Student volunteers:* Agathe Cadieux, Ariane Cousineau, Blaise Piette, Brunante Rastello, Corrine Giguère, Ella Siciliano, Emily Draicchio, Étienne Arsenault, François-Xavier Alarie, Frédérick Gingras, Gustavo Andrés Carreno Larrota, Julie Marcotte, Juliette Chambon, Kimberly Nadeau, Kimberly Nicholson, Madelyn West, Maïa Magalhaes-Filion, Myriam Renaud, Océane Jugeault, Robin Trahan, Safianna O'Malley, Sarah-Maude Paquet, Solène Mallet Gauthier, Stéphanie Falardeau, Verity Whalen, Vincent Guénette-Bédard, Viviane Forest-Ponthieux, Zoé Ste Marie.



## Diversity of People and Practice

The island on which the city of Montréal has developed is strategically located in the Saint-Lawrence River, at the confluence of the Outaouais and Richelieu Rivers. Playing a crucial role in human settlements and trading networks in the region, it was first occupied by First Nations for at least four millennia, and later by European colonists starting in the 17th century. By its favorable geographic position and its role as a trading hub, Montréal quickly became a significant multicultural nexus that welcomed a diverse range of people, ideas, and practices.

Montréal is a vibrant world city, both historically and in its modern form, home to diverse peoples and industries that have helped shape today's world. In a way, the city mirrors current archaeological approaches that integrate a wide variety of practices, stakeholders, publics, and narratives.

The CNEHA 2023 Conference will present papers and posters that explore the diversity of people and practices, and that encompass how our modern practice of archaeology perceives and explores diversity of narratives, highlighting new, meaningful avenues of research. The paper and posters explore a multitude of subjects, including:

- Archaeological exploration of the Irish famine diaspora in the Northeast;
- Application of multidisciplinary methodologies to the study of women and womanhood in the archaeological record;
- Illuminating the undocumented and underdocumented people and practices of New England;
- Re-interpretation and review of archaeological interpretations through community-based and collaborative approaches.

**About our logo:** Our logo was created by the 2023 organizing committee and drawn by François Gignac from Pointe-à-Callière. The coin motif was inspired by the “Beaver Preserve” token, distributed to Cree hunters in the 1930s to encourage the preservation of the species, which was in severe decline during that decade. The logo also underlines the indigenous contributions to the province’s and country’s subsistence and industry: the white pine, Great Tree of Peace among the Haudenosaunee; an ear of corn, which became a critical worldwide staple; and the red oak, a major presence among the island’s native flora and a keystone of early industry. In the background: Jacques-Cartier bridge, highlighting the geographic nature of Montreal as an island, and symbolizing connection and exchange.



## **Thank you to our sponsors!**

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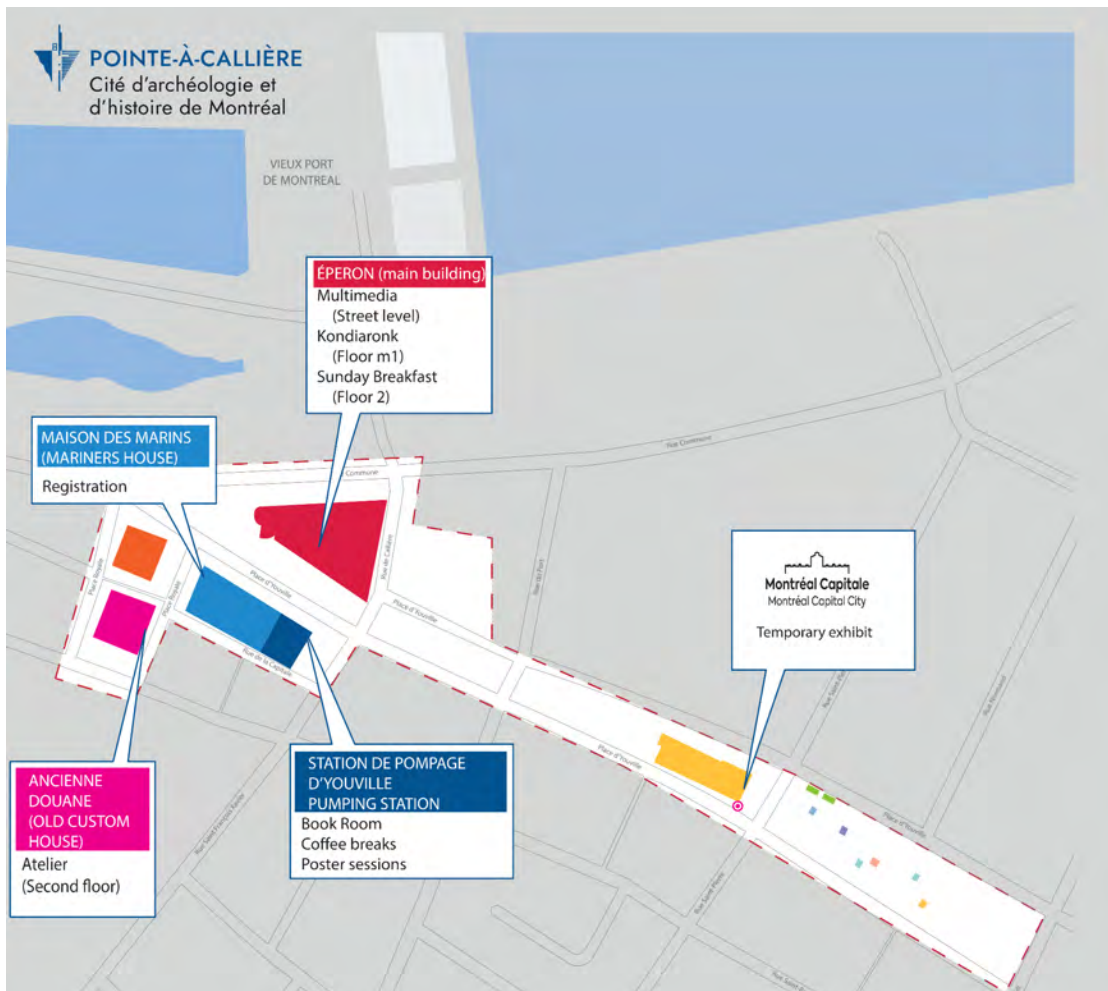
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## CONFERENCE OVERVIEW

Thursday, October 19	5:00-7:00 pm	Registration, Hall of Maison des Marins, 165 place d'Youville
	5:00-7:00 pm	The Fair Field Foundation in Archaeology cocktail (\$), Buvette Pompette, 414 Rue Saint-Zotique East
	5:00-9:00 pm	Board meeting, Salle Kondiaronk
Friday, October 20	8:00 am-7:00 pm	Registration, Hall of Maison des Marins, 165 place d'Youville
	1:00 -5:00 pm	Book room, D'Youville Pumping Station, 173 place d'Youville
	10:00 am-5:00 pm	<b>Tour.</b> Visit of Pointe-à-Callière, Montreal's History and Archaeology Complex (self-guided visit)
	9:00-10:30 am	<b>Workshop.</b> Communicating Archaeology: Strategies for the Public and the Media, Salle Kondiaronk
	10:30-11:30 am	<b>Tour.</b> Visit of the City of Montreal's archaeological reserve (in English), group #1
	11:30 am-12:30 pm	<b>Tour.</b> Visit of the City of Montreal's archaeological reserve (in English), group #2
	1:30-2:30 pm	<b>Tour.</b> Visite de la réserve archéologique de la Ville de Montréal (en français)
	2:30-4:00 pm	<b>Tour.</b> Narrated tour of urban archaeology and recent excavations, followed by guided tour of the Marguerite Bourgeoys Museum
	4:00-5:00 pm	<b>Workshop.</b> Digital archaeology, 3D scanning and photogrammetry (\$), Salle Kondiaronk
	5:30-7:30 pm	<b>Social event.</b> Welcome cocktail reception, Pointe-à-Calière main lobby, 350 place Royale
	Saturday, October 21	8:00 am-6:00 pm
8:00 am-5:30 pm		Book room, D'Youville Pumping Station
8:00 am-5:10 pm		Paper sessions, Salle Multimédia, Salle Kondiaronk, Salle Atelier/Ancienne Douane
2:00-4:00 pm		Poster sessions, D'Youville Pumping Station
7:00-9:30 pm		<b>Social event.</b> Montréal speakeasy in the 1834 sewer and by Montreal's fortifications (\$)
Sunday, October 22	7:30-8:50 am	Business meeting, breakfast and raffle, Bistro L'Arrivage, 2nd floor, 350 place d'Youville
	8:30-10:00 am	Registration, Hall of Maison des Marins, 165 place d'Youville
	9:00 am-12:00 pm	Book room, D'Youville Pumping Station, 173 place d'Youville
	9:00 am-12:20 pm	Paper sessions, Salle Multimédia, Salle Kondiaronk, Salle Atelier/Ancienne Douane

# CONFERENCE VENUE



# TOURS AND WORKSHOPS

Tours, Friday, October 19

Advance Registration Required

## **Tour 1: Visit of Pointe-à-Callière, Montreal's History and Archaeology Complex (10:00-5:00 pm)**

Designated a national archaeological and historic site, Pointe-à-Callière presents centuries of history from the settlements of our First Peoples to the present day. Located on a spot occupied by humans for more than a thousand years and on the very site where Montréal was founded, the Museum is home to some remarkable architectural ruins that are showcased on site.

Classé site archéologique et historique national, Pointe-à-Callière couvre plusieurs siècles d'histoire, de la période autochtone à nos jours. Situé sur des sols qui témoignent de plus de 1000 ans d'activité humaine et sur les lieux mêmes de la fondation de Montréal, il abrite des vestiges architecturaux remarquables qui sont mis en valeur *in situ*.

## **Tour 2: Visit of the City of Montréal's archaeological reserve In English (10:30-11:30 and 11:30-12:30) and in French (1:30-2:30)**

Montréal's archaeological wealth is made up of more than 200 collections of objects from archaeological sites from prehistoric and historical periods. These vestiges of the past bear witness to various occupations ranging, among others, from prehistoric stone quarries to agricultural, military, commercial or industrial complexes, including domestic occupations. La Reserve is a space fitted out according to museum conservation standards and notably contains a reference collection, accessible to researchers. It includes more than 7,500 objects, the oldest of which date back more than 4,000 years.

La richesse archéologique de Montréal se compose de plus de 200 collections d'objets issus des sites archéologiques des périodes préhistorique et historique. Ces vestiges du passé témoignent d'occupations variées allant entre autres de la carrière de pierre préhistorique aux complexes agricoles, militaires, commerciaux ou industriels en passant par les occupations domestiques. La Réserve est un espace aménagé selon les standards de conservation muséale et renferme notamment une collection de référence, accessible aux chercheurs. Elle comprend plus de 7 500 objets dont les plus anciens datent de plus de 4 000 ans.



**Tour 3: Narrated tour of urban archaeology and recent excavations with Simon Santerre (30-40 minutes), followed by a commented tour (60 minutes) of Marguerite-Bourgeoys Historic site (2:30-4:00)**

From the faubourg to the Bonsecours ward between the 17th and 20th centuries; a new look at Old Montréal. By Simon Santerre Between 2013 and 2019 the city of Montréal undertook a vast urban infrastructure renewal program underneath Saint-Paul street, one of its most ancient arteries. The program also included the renovation of a few neighbouring cross-streets and public spaces. Located in the heart of the historic district, the initiative was accompanied by thorough archaeological supervision as well as planned interventions. These methods have proven effective as the recent discoveries that they allowed are without precedent. From a 4 500 year old indigenous site, occupied all the way to the European contacts period, to some late 17th century houses, to market stalls dating to the mid-19th century, the program's lead field archaeologist will chronicle the main discoveries and the challenges associated with such a broad urban archaeological program. Among other topics: the residences of two notorious *engageurs pour l'ouest*, the palace of Montréal's intendant, and the evolution of the city's defense works, about which this project has revealed some surprising remains. This tour will be followed - and complemented - by a guided tour of the neighbouring Marguerite-Bourgeoys chapel and museum.

Entre 2013 et 2019, la Ville de Montréal a entrepris un vaste projet de réfection des infrastructures urbaines sous la rue Saint-Paul, l'une de ses plus anciennes artères. Le projet comprenait aussi la réfection de quelques rues perpendiculaires et d'espaces publics voisins. Situé en plein cœur de son quartier historique, le chantier a fait l'objet d'un suivi constant et plusieurs phases des travaux ont été accompagnées ou précédées d'interventions archéologiques adaptées. Les méthodes de travail déployées ont porté fruit puisque les découvertes réalisées sont sans précédent. D'un site autochtone vieux de 4 500 ans et occupé jusqu'à la période des contacts jusqu'à des échoppes commerciales bâties au milieu du XIX e siècle en passant par des maisons construites à la fin du XVII e siècle, l'archéologue responsable de ces recherches pourra vous raconter les principales découvertes et les enjeux reliés à un tel projet. Il sera notamment question des résidences de deux engageurs de l'ouest, du palais de l'intendant à Montréal ainsi que de l'évolution des ouvrages défensifs de la ville, pour lesquels les fouilles ont révélé plusieurs vestiges insoupçonnés.





## **Workshop 1: Communicating Archaeology: Strategies for the Public and the Media**

By Marijo Gauthier-Bérubé - Salle Kondiaronk

Have you considered incorporating a communication approach into your fieldwork or your research? Or have you been approached by the media to give an interview? Not sure where to start? If so, this workshop is for you. Together, we will delve into different strategies for communicating archaeology, exploring diverse audiences, and techniques to master storytelling, effective visual communication, and valuable media engagement. At the end of this workshop, you will have different tools to use in your projects to help you convey the significance of our work.

## **Workshop 2: Digital archaeology, 3D scanning and photogrammetry**

By Richard Lapointe and Catherine Caya-Bissonnette, - iSCAN 3D - Salle Kondiaronk

iSCAN has been evolving in the field of technological innovation for several years and has carried out numerous 3D digitization projects related to archeology and heritage. As part of the CNEHA 2023 conference, we are offering an introductory workshop on 3D scanning and 4 photogrammetry in archaeology. This workshop aims primarily to answer the following questions: what is 3D scanning? How does it work? And why do we do it? The workshop includes a theoretical component where the basic principles of photogrammetry are explored, followed by an overview of the different methodologies, from data capture and data processing to online publication. Everything is accompanied by a few practical examples carried out by the iSCAN team over the past few years to illustrate the different capture contexts, the results obtained, and the variety of possibilities for the enhancement of data. Finally, the presentation addresses a broader discussion on the issues related to 3D digitization, the ethical considerations behind the use of these new technologies and the recognition of the limits concerning the processing, dissemination, and storage of data. iSCAN also offers a more hands-on photogrammetry session where the participants will be invited to scan their own objects. The goal is to demonstrate live the process of capturing and processing data.

## SPECIAL EVENTS

### **Thursday, October 19<sup>th</sup>**

**The Fair Field Foundation Women in Archaeology Cocktail**, 5:00-7:00 pm.

Buvette Pompette (414 Rue Saint-Zotique East)

The Fair Field Foundation welcomes CNEHA participants to a Women in Archaeology informal panel. We will ask our panellist about challenges, experiences, and guidance regarding what being a woman in archaeology is and means in 2023. Meet us to discuss women's archaeological career longevity in the lovely Petite Patrie neighbourhood.

### **Friday, October 20<sup>th</sup>**

**Welcome cocktail reception**, 5:30-7:30 pm.

Pointe-à-Callière Museum Main Lobby, L'Éperon

Come and join us for drinks to mark the beginning of the 2023 CNEHA conference, followed by the optional visit of the temporary exhibit *Montreal: Capital City* in the old fire station at 335 St. Pierre Street (two blocks away). Free for all registrants.

### **Saturday, October 21<sup>st</sup>**

**Montréal Speakeasy**, 7:00-9:30 pm.

Pointe-à-Callière Museum

Montreal speakeasy in the 1834 sewer and by Montreal's fortifications: Food, drinks and live music!  
Advance registration required.

### **Sunday, October 22<sup>nd</sup>**

**Breakfast and Business Meeting**, 7:00-8:20 am.

Restaurant Bistro L'Arrivage (in Pointe-à-Callière Museum)

Have a complimentary breakfast, join the CNEHA business meeting, applaud the participants in the student paper competition, and make your selections from the raffle!

ASI is a proud sponsor of CNEHA, and supports the dissemination of historical archaeological knowledge.



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## PAPER SESSIONS

### Saturday, October 21

#### *Salle multimédia*

<b>SESSION: Tragedy, Treatment, and Burial: The Irish Famine Diaspora in Northeastern North America</b>		<b>Chair: Katherine Hull</b>
7:45-7:50	Introduction	
7:50-8:10	Immigrant Deaths and Community Fear	Sara F. Mascia and Cece Saunders
8:15-8:35	Interventions archéologiques au camp des immigrants irlandais de la Pointe-Saint-Charles à Montréal (BjFj-139)	Martin Perron
8:40-9:00	Archaeological Excavations in the Irish Cemetery, Pointe St-Charles, Montreal: Collaborate to Commemorate	Marine Puech
9:05-9:25	From Six Feet Under to Six-Legged Wonders: The Irish Post Burials Through Funerary Archaeoentomology (Montreal, 1847-1848)	Clotilde Roger, Allison Bain and Jean-Bernard Huchet
9:30-9:50	Multi-isotopic Study of a Montreal Urban Population (St. Antoine cemetery, 1799-1854) and Irish Migrants (Cap-des-Rosiers, 1847): Adaptation to the Environment and Food Practices Among Local and Migrant Individuals	Marie-Michèle Bleau, Isabelle Ribot and Jean-François Hélie
<b>9:55-10:15</b>	<b>BREAK</b>	
10:15-10:35	The History and Archaeology of Kingston's Typhus Burial Ground	Katherine Hull
10:40-11:00	Insights into the Life and Death of Irish Immigrant Victims of the Great Hunger and Typhus Epidemic in Kingston, Ontario	Johanna Kelly
11:05-11:25	The Living amongst the Dead: Environmental Archaeology on the Typhus Epidemic of 1847	Olivier Lalonde
11:30-11:50	Genomic Analysis of the Kingston Typhus Epidemic of 1847: Managing Co-Infections in Historical Context	Marie-Hélène B-Hardy, Ana Duggan, Katherine Hull and Hendrik Poinar
11:55-12:15	*Identifying the Geographic Origins of Kingston's Irish Emigrant Typhus Victims Using Strontium Stable Isotopes	Alexis Rausch
<b>12:20-1:30</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>	
1:35-1:55	Toronto, Irish Famine Refugees and the Typhus Epidemic of 1847	David Robertson and Eva MacDonald
2:00-2:20	The Response in Toronto to a Public Health Crisis as Seen Through the Lens of its First General Hospital	Eva MacDonald and David Robertson
2:25-2:45	Discussion	Jane McGaughey

\*Student paper competition

<b>SESSION: Maritime and Underwater Archaeology in North-East America: Ongoing Research</b>		<b>Co-chairs: Marijo Gauthier-Bérubé and Aimie Néron</b>
2:45-2:50	Introduction	
2:50-3:10	Gaspé Maritime Archaeology Project	Carolyn Kennedy
<b>3:15-3:35</b>	<b>BREAK</b>	
3:40-4:00	Revisiting Once Again the Walker's fleet: a Multidisciplinary Investigation to the 1711 Wreckage on the Lower North Shore of Quebec	Marijo Gauthier-Bérubé, Marie-Ange Croft, Quentin Beauvais, Dany Dumont, Urs Neumeier, Marc-André Bernier, Jean-René Thuot, Guillaume Saint-Onge and Maxime Gohier

4:05-4:25	Anse-aux-Batteaux : Investigation archéologique d'un port fluvial du XIXe siècle et de ses épaves	Marie Trottier
4:30-4:50	Terre Neuvas on The Frontline of European Expansion in the Americas	Catherine Losier
4:55-5:15	From Waterfront to Waterlogged: Ferryland's 17th-Century Shoreline Infrastructure, Visitor Experience, and the Perils of a Changing Climate.	Barry Gaulton
5:20-5:40	*"Thy Reale Friend George Skeffington": An Archaeological Investigation of 18th-century European Salmon Fishing on the Gander River (Gander River 3: DhAp-01)	Sarah Roberts

\*Student paper competition

## *Salle Kondiaronk*

<b>SESSION: Recent Research in Québec City: A Diversity of Voices and Practices</b>		<b>Co-chairs: Allison Bain and Stéphane Noël</b>
8:10-8:15	Introduction	
8:15-8:35	Right on Track: The Archaeology of the Quebec Tramway Project	Stéphane Noël
8:40-9:00	Le cimetière des cholériques : a 19th-Century Burial Ground	Véronique Miclette
9:05-9:25	Research at the Anderson site in Québec City (2017-2019): from bust to boom!	Allison Bain, Myriam Renaud and Rachel Archambault
9:30-9:50	Looking at the Anderson Latrine Under the Microscope	Sandrine Millier, Daphné Marquis and Allison Bain
10:15-10:35	Foods, Health, and Hygiene in 19th-Century Québec: Pedology, Pollen, and Intestinal Parasites from the Anderson Latrine as Evidence of Past Lifeways	Aida R. Barbera, Guillaume Pouliot, Karine Taché, Allison Bain and Najat Bhiry
10:40-11:00	Back to the Field: Research at the Cadet Farmstead Site (2021-2023)	Myriam Renaud, Antoine Lepage, Allison Bain and Karine Taché

<b>SESSION: The Good Stuff</b>		<b>Co-chairs: Rachel Archambault and Myriam Renaud</b>
11:00-11:05	Introduction	
11:05-11:15	Peaceful Fraternity or Violent Arson?: Jesuits and Freemasons in 18th-century Maryland	Laura E. Masur
11:30-11:40	How I Became a Chafing Dish Enthusiast: Utilizing Social Media in Material Culture Research	William A. Farley
11:40-11:50	Fake it until you make it: Early Plastics of Québec City	Antoine Lepage
11:55-12:05	A day at the Victorian Fairs	Rachel Archambault
<b>12:20-1:30</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>	

<b>SESSION: Diversity of Practice: Rethinking Archaeology in the 21st century (contributed papers)</b>		<b>Moderator: Julien Riel-Salvatore</b>
1:30-1:35	Introduction	
1:35-1:55	Pseudo-archaeology in Quebec: A Critical Review	Julien Riel-Salvatore
2:00-2:20	Archaeology and Accessibility: Financial Barriers to Careers in the Field	Nicholas Johnson
2:25-2:45	Situating Archaeological Ethics in a Digital Landscape	Manek Kolhatkar & Diane Martin-Moya
<b>3:15-3:35</b>	<b>BREAK</b>	

<b>SESSION: Out of Sight: Shedding Light on Sites in Southeastern New England</b>		<b>Chair: Holly Herbster</b>
3:35-3:40	Introduction	
3:40-4:00	"He Thought It Was a Rather Hard Sentence:" Revisiting the History and Archaeology of Rhode Island's First State Prison	Heather Olson
4:55-5:15	Provisioning at the Rhode Island State Prison: A New Look at the Ceramic Assemblage	Mary Armstrong
4:30-4:50	"There's nothing of their house but the ruined foundation": Historic and Archaeological Representations of Race in Little Compton, Rhode Island	Holly Herbster
4:05-4:25	The Shoes Below the Floorboards: Recent Archaeological Investigations at the David Tilden House in Canton, Massachusetts	John M. Kelly
5:20-5:40	Discussion	

### *Salle L'Atelier / Old Custom House*

<b>SESSION: New Perspectives on Women and Womanhood in the Archaeological Record</b>		<b>Chair: Katharine R. Reinhart</b>
7:45-7:50	Introduction	
7:50-8:10	Women in Early Colonial Connecticut: English and Wampanoag Women at the Hollister Site, Glastonbury, Connecticut	Sarah Sportman
8:15-8:35	"An Excellent Herb for the Mother": An Archaeobotanical Evaluation of Women's Roles in 17th-Century New England	Katharine R. Reinhart
8:40-9:00	Managing the Urban Household: Early 18th-Century Women at the Jeremiah Lee Mansion Site, Marblehead, Massachusetts	Carolyn Mikowski and Christa M. Beranek
9:05-9:25	The 18th-Century Alden Tavern Site as a Case Study on Women's Agency in the Colonial Period	Mary G. Harper and Katharine R. Reinhart
9:30-9:50	*Where are the Women? A Feminist Approach to the Documentary Archaeology of Nantucket's Eighteenth-Century Women of Color	Caitriona M. Parker
<b>9:55-10:15</b>	<b>BREAK</b>	
10:15-10:35	Acts of Incorporation: Women and Community-Building at the African Meeting House in Nantucket, MA	Naomhán Fairweather
10:40-11:00	Basket-Weaving and Preserve-Making: Enslaved Women's Domestic Production and Influence on Local Economies	Linda Seminario

\*Student paper competition

<b>SESSION : Other Archaeologies, and Archaeologies of the "Other": Queer and Intersectional Feminist Perspectives, Practices, and Subjects</b>		<b>Chairs: Katherine Cook and Eli Blouin Rondeau</b>
11:00-11:05	Introduction	
11:05-11:25	Community-drive, Digital Archaeology: The Queer Feminist Agenda	Katherine Cook
11:30-11:50	*Changing the Flowers: Autoethnographic Archaeologies of Memory, Grief, and Belonging	Emma Palladino
11:55-12:15	More than Meets the Eye: Lives and Practice of Households in an Industrial Area of Quebec City's Lower Town during the Late 19th Century	Eli Blouin Rondeau
<b>12:20-1:30</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>	

\*Student paper competition



<b>SESSION: 16th-century colonial sites in North America: studies, presentation, and enhancement</b>		<b>Chairs: Adeline Bonneau, Habib Saidi, Myriam Mathieu-Bédard and Mourad Boussetta</b>
1:30-1:35	Introduction	
1:35-1:55	Entre monuments et fragments : la mise en exposition de la collection archéologique et patrimoniale du site Cartier-Roberval	Nicolas Grenon-Simard
2:00-2:20	The Cartier-Roberval Collection - An Update	Anja Herzog
2:25-2:45	*Metallurgical Activities during French Colonial Attempts in North America: the Case Study of the Cartier-Roberval Site (1541–1543)	Nicolas Lessard
2:50-3:10	Des analyses archéométriques sur une collection classée : défis, limites, et perspectives pour les artefacts du site Cartier-Roberval	Adeline Bonneau
<b>3:15-3:35</b>	<b>BREAK</b>	

\*Student paper competition

<b>SESSION: Diversity of People, part 1 (contributed papers)</b>		<b>Moderator: Carli Perri</b>
3:35-3:40	Introduction	
3:40-4:00	*19th-Century Experiences of Childhood: A Rural Newfoundland Perspective	Carli Perri
4:05-4:25	*Le camp du Cap-à-l'Orignal (1947-2012): archéologie d'un camp de vacances	Gaelle Tremblay
4:30-4:50	*Death and Heritage: An Archaeological Analysis of the Differential Treatment of Two Historic Burial Grounds in Ferryland, Newfoundland	Alessandra McMillan
4:55-5:15	Detecting the Past: Relocating Fort Decatur, a War of 1812 Fortification in Connecticut	David E. Leslie, David R. George
5:20-5:40	AaHs-11: More than just the 'Matthew Elliott' Site	Sarah Ingram and Kiersten Green

\*Student paper competition

**POSTER SESSION**  
**Saturday, October 21**

*D'Youville Pumping Station*

2:00-4:00 pm

Protecting What We See: How a Multi-Disciplinary Remote Sensing Survey Can Expand Our Understanding of a Previously Investigated Site	Paul S. Martin, Wesley R. Willoughby, John M. Sullivan
So Many Disks, So Little Research: On the Intersectionality of Contact-Period Modified Ceramic Sherds	Elizabeth Cummings
Invisible Histories: Using Context to Build the Stories of Sub-Altern Residents of Concord, MA	Julia Williams and Angela Cooper
Introducing the Quinnipiac River Valley Cultural Heritage Project	William Farley, Anthony Gambardella, Julia Giblin, Naomi Gorero, James Powers, Maria Trumpler, Paul Wegner
A Mycology-Focused Model for Analyzing Dietary Isotopes: Identifying the Fungi at the Potluck	Benjamin Miller
Efficacy of 3D Photogrammetry in the Reconstruction of Dismantled Historic Stone Walls in Southern Rhode Island	Meagan O'Brien, Tristan O'Donnell, and Tanner Hayne
An Analysis of French Colonial Ceramics at Anse à Bertrand, Saint-Pierre et Miquelon	Kayla Low
Retracing the Past: Documenting the Historic Hampshire and Hampden Canal	Nadia Waski and Zachary Nason

## PAPER SESSIONS

### Sunday, October 22

#### *Salle multimédia*

<b>SESSION : “A Little Grass and Earth Thrown in to fill up the Grave”: Recent archaeological studies of American War for Independence burial spaces in the Northeast</b>		<b>Chair: Wade P. Catts</b>
8:25-8:30	Introduction	
8:30-8:50	Further Research on the Courtland Street Burying Ground and the General Hospital at Fort George, 1776	Charles Vandrei
8:55-9:15	“The distressing situation of the sick here is not to be described”: Bioarchaeology and the General Hospital at Fort George, Lake George, New York	Lisa Anderson, Julie Weatherwax and Alexandra DeCarlo
09:20-9:40	“Living Their Enemies; Dying Their Guests”: Four potential Revolutionary War burials from Ridgefield, CT	Nicholas Bellantoni, Sarah Sportman and Scott Brady
9:45-10:05	Preliminary Analyses of Human Skeletal Remains Recovered from 18th Century Ridgefield CT: Connections of Biology, Life History, Context, and Narrative	Gary P. Aronsen, Daniela Wolin, Nicholas Collyge and Elizabeth Joslin.
<b>10:10-10:30</b>	<b>BREAK</b>	
10:35-10:55	From Archaeology to a Mass Burial: Transformative Moments in Public History at Red Bank Battlefield Park	Jen Janofsky
11:00-11:20	The rebels’ ships started a hellish fire and swept the whole place....: Historical and Archaeological Context for the Battle of Red Bank, Gloucester County, New Jersey	Wade P. Catts, Dana Linck, Joanna Maurer, and Jessica Miller
11:25-11:45	“...In One Grave in the Intrenchment:” Bioarchaeology of the Hessian Soldiers Killed at the Battle of Red Bank, New Jersey, October 22, 1777	Thomas A. Crist, Anna Delaney and Stuart E. Alexander
11:50-12:10	Discussion	Scott Stephenson

#### *Salle Kondiaronk*

<b>SESSION: Diversity of People, part 2 (contributed papers)</b>		<b>Moderator: Michael T. Lucas</b>
8:25-8:30	Introduction	
8:30-8:50	Nineteenth Century African American Owner-Operated Farms in the Capital Region of New York	Michael T. Lucas
8:55-9:15	Survivance in the Face of Systematic Erasure: Preserving Schaghticoke Sovereignty through the Archaeological Record	Brenna E. Pisanelli
9:20-9:40	Indigenous Homelands and Colonial Frontiers: A Multivariate Examination of Settlement Decisions and Power Dynamics in the Mohawk River Valley	Danielle Duguid
9:45-10:05	America's First Historic Site: Archeology at the Hasbrouck House/Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, New York	Matthew Kirk
<b>10:10-10:30</b>	<b>BREAK</b>	

<b>SESSION: Craft and Objects: a Community of Practices</b>		<b>Chairs: Laurence Ferland, Louis-Olivier Lortie and Benoit Proulx</b>
10:30-10:35	Introduction	
10:35-10:55	Wasteland : Discard and Landscape in 18th and 19th-century Québec City Lower Town – the Union Bank Site	Laurence Ferland
11:00-11:20	Alternative Waste Collection	Louis-Olivier Lortie
11:25-11:45	Identifying a Community of Practice of Metalworkers Using Lead Isotope and Chemical Analyses	Caroline Bruyère, Stephen Daly, David van Acken, Dragan Jovanović, Vana Orfanou and Barry Molloy
11:50-12:10	Incorrect Resolution Settings: Issues with the Application of the Chaîne Opératoire for the Study of Archaeological Ceramics	Benoit Proulx
12:15-12:35	Practice Makes Perfect: Making Use of Experiments in Archaeology	Pascal St-Jacques

### *Salle L'Atelier / Old Custom House*

<b>SESSION : Diversity of Practice: A New Look at Collections (contributed papers)</b>		<b>Moderator: Matthew Kalos</b>
8:50-8:55	Introduction	
8:55-9:15	Bits, Tips, and Pieces: The Material Culture of Non-Ceramic Tobacco Pipes	Matthew Kalos
9:20-9:40	Getting the 1974 Schuyler Flatts Collection in Shape for Fifty: The Assessment, Care and Treatment of a Legacy Collection	Kristin O'Connell and Michael T. Lucas
9:45-10:05	Quartz Interpretations in the Northeastern United States: A Reflection on Lithic Interpretations in Cultural Resource Management Archaeology	Erica Wolenccheck
<b>10:10-10:30</b>	<b>BREAK</b>	

<b>SESSION : An Archaeology of Infrastructure and Industry (contributed papers)</b>		<b>Moderator: Louise Pothier</b>
10:30-10:35	Introduction	
10:35-10:55	The Filth and Glory of Montréal's oldest sewer	Louise Pothier
11:00-11:20	Great Fires and Streetscape: Development in 19th-century St.John's, Newfoundland	Blair Temple
11:25-11:45	Looking at the Archaeology of Katahdin Iron Works, Piscataquis County, Maine	Sarah Loftus
11:50-12:10	Engineering Mount Vernon	Jason Boroughs

## SESSION ABSTRACTS

**Saturday morning and afternoon, Salle multimédia**

### **Tragedy, Treatment, and Burial: The Irish Famine Diaspora in Northeastern North America**

Session chair: Katherine Hull (Archaeological Services Inc.)

In 1847-1848, an unprecedented influx of Irish famine immigrants tested the limits of medicine, management, tolerance, and charity in both major and minor ports along the traditional immigration routes in northeastern North America. Often malnourished and stricken with epidemic typhus, newly-arrived men, women, and children were dependent upon local governments, religious groups, and humanitarians for comfort, treatment, and burial. Recent archaeological investigations into the care and interment of the thousands of Irish immigrants provide insights into the physical condition of the settlers as well as the nineteenth-century response to concurrent pressures of rapid population growth and an extraordinary public health crisis.

**Saturday morning, Salle Kondiaronk**

### **Recent Research in Québec City: A Diversity of Voices and Practices**

Session co-chairs: Allison Bain (Université Laval) and Stéphane Noël (Ville de Québec)

Québec City is widely recognised for both its UNESCO World Heritage Status and its Old World charm. The city has a rich history of archaeology and has benefited from substantial public investments in archaeology by the Ville de Québec, the Provincial Ministry of Culture, and Parks Canada. Over the last decade, whether due to infrastructure projects or through new research orientations, neighbourhoods outside of the heritage district have received more attention than ever before. This session presents the results of multiple recent projects in and around the city. Some of these relate to research undertaken prior to the construction of the tramway line – the largest infrastructure project in the city’s history and a boon for historical archaeology, while others explore recent results of Université Laval’s field schools at the Anderson site and the Cadet farmstead site. The scope and variety of projects presented showcases a diversity of people and practices during a period of rapid urban change and landscape transformation.

**Saturday morning, Salle Kondiaronk**

### **The Good Stuff**

Sessions co-chairs: Rachel Archambault (Université de Montréal) and Myriam Renaud (Université Laval)

Inspired by the Pecha Kucha formula and the *Jasons matériel* session of the *Association des Archéologues du Québec* meeting, The Good Stuff session invites you to present, in a relaxed atmosphere, a favourite artifact, an archaeological collection recently discovered, exciting research about an artifact, a legacy collection that takes dust and deserves its hour of glory or an enigmatic object that gives you headaches! Presentations should be no longer than 10 minutes, and we encourage you to emphasize images in your visual presentation, for maximum dynamism!

**Saturday morning, Salle L'Atelier, Old Custom House**

**New Perspectives on Women and Womanhood in the Archaeological Record**

Session chair: Katharine R. Reinhart (Archaeological & Historical Services, Inc.)

This session focuses on the archaeological study of women and the important roles they played throughout the Colonial Period in New England. As a demographic whose silence in the documentary record was even further circumscribed by cultural, social, or religious rules, women as a whole are rarely afforded deeper consideration past their roles as homemakers or caregivers. Yet, they often served themselves and their communities in pivotal ways outside of the domestic sphere. As physicians, knowledge keepers, and cultural brokers, women historically provided the foundation for the success of their families and communities on the New England landscape. Through the application of multidisciplinary methodologies, as well as critical examinations of new and previously excavated archaeological collections, the roles and lives of women are highlighted.

**Saturday morning, Salle L'Atelier, Old Custom House**

**Other Archaeologies, and Archaeologies of the “Other”: Queer and Intersectional Feminist Perspectives, Practices, and Subjects**

Session co-chairs: Katherine Cook (Université de Montréal) and Eli Blouin Rondeau

The human experience of identity and belonging is diverse, fluid, and multi-faceted. Despite significant improvements in the last decades, interpretive approaches and practices used in the historical archaeology of the North-East are still relatively homogeneous and tinted by the normative context in which we live. The objective of this session is to deconstruct the normative, and to challenge preconceived ideas in archaeological narratives. The construction of a more inclusive archaeology that recenters the voice of often erased or marginalized people of the past, and of today, will also be discussed. Submissions with themes or approaches adopting intersectional feminist, queer, or similar perspectives are encouraged. This includes presentations discussing the application of theoretical or methodological approaches, or the presentation of projects which correspond to the themes of the session. Discussions about inclusive practices in research, and field work are also welcomed.

**Saturday afternoon, Salle multimédia**

**Maritime and Underwater Archaeology in North-East America: Ongoing Research**

Session co-chairs: Marijo Gauthier-Bérubé (Université du Québec à Rimouski) and Aimie Néron (Institut de Recherche en Histoire Maritime et Archéologie Subaquatique)

Strong of its oceanic waterfront and its complex fluvial and riverine network, the North-Eastern American territory boasts a rich maritime heritage. Both through land and submerged archaeological sites, the diversity of landscape usage by human populations have left behind material traces, and even lasting maritime legacy that endures to this day. This session will showcase ongoing research projects that explore the maritime and underwater cultural heritage of North-East America. Focus will be given to both graduate students and researchers as an opportunity to shed light on their valuable experiences as they navigate the current practice of maritime archaeology.

**Saturday afternoon, Salle Kondiaronk**

**Out of Sight: Shedding Light on Sites in Southeastern New England**

Session chair: Holly Herbster (The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc)

This session presents analyses of four nineteenth century sites in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, including Rhode Island's first State Prison, two Afro-Native homesites, and a 300-year-old family homestead. A common thread that ties these sites together is that each documents "hidden" histories that were not recorded accurately or at all. Comparative analyses of the Providence prison artifact assemblage and a watchman's diary highlight the day-to-day reality of prisoner treatment and provisioning practices. Investigations at the Manton and Church-Collins-Nicholson homesteads, two of the only non-white families in nineteenth century Little Compton, Rhode Island, counter historical narratives about "otherness" in a small community. The David & Abigail Tilden House in Canton, Massachusetts contains an ell where a cache of concealed shoes were discovered. The presentations highlight ways in which archaeological research has illuminated undocumented and underdocumented people and practices to provide a more complete picture of New England's diverse historic communities.

**Saturday afternoon, Salle L'Atelier, Old Custom House**

**16th-century colonial sites in North America: studies, presentation, and enhancement**

Session co-chairs: Adelphine Bonneau (Université de Sherbrooke), Habib Saidi, Myriam Mathieu-Bédard and Mourad Boussetta (Université Laval)

Archaeological sites linked to the first European settlements and tentative settlements in North America reveal the daily lives of explorers in search of new territories and new resources. Studying them is essential to our understanding of the appropriation and conquest of a then-unknown continent. However, these studies also face major challenges when it comes to interpreting material culture: the transition between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, the limited number of studies in Europe, the mixing of cultures to adapt to the conditions of new territories. These challenges do not stop at the study stage, and continue with the enhancement and presentation of said sites and artifacts. This session invites contributions related to the study (built heritage, material culture, ecofacts/artifacts, conservation, archaeological sciences, etc.) and/or enhancement (in-situ, in museums, digital, etc.) of 16th-century North American archaeological sites and collections, from a perspective of dialogue and comparative vision of approaches and results.

**Sunday Morning, Salle multimédia**

**"A Little Grass and Earth Thrown in to fill up the Grave": Recent archaeological studies of American War for Independence burial spaces in the Northeast**

Session chair: Wade P. Catts (South River Heritage Consulting)

This session offers presentations on three recent burial projects associated with the American War for Independence: Lake George in New York, Red Bank in New Jersey, and Ridgefield in Connecticut. All three projects have uncovered the remains of soldiers whose lives were lost through battlefield death or disease. The three project teams are conducting skeletal analyses, artifact analyses, and historical research. The results of this work will offer new insights and interpretations of the lives of these individuals, their military and battlefield experiences, and burial practices. Each of these burial spaces also raise issues of descendant communities, commemoration, preservation and memorialization.

**Sunday Morning, Salle Kondiaronk**

**Craft and Objects: a Community of Practices**

Session co-chairs: Laurence Ferland (Université Laval), Louis-Olivier Lortie (Archéolab.Québec) and Benoit Proulx

Knowledge and skills are the results of repeated practices as well as necessary ingredients in the making of any objects constitutive of human material culture. People engaging in craft however are not working in isolation. Craft and craftspeople are very much tangled into a world made of social interactions, objects and agents, practices and movements, and technè (Garfinkel 1964, Bourdieu 1972, Giddens 1979, 1984, and Pfaffenberger 1992). The interactions of all these aspects are at the foundation of a community of practices which has the ability to present a dynamic and holistic perspective on the social and cultural underpinnings of object making. However, objects are not only made. They are also used, repaired, repurposed, and discarded, bringing more aspects of life to craft than production alone. Looking at material culture through the lens of a community of practices, and adapting methodologies to cater to this outlook, allows for a broader understanding of objects not only as archaeological discoveries, but also as part of human lives. We welcome papers exploring aspects of crafts through skills, material production and its social and cultural impacts, object repurposing and discarding, knowledge sharing, and workshop settings among others.



## PAPER AND POSTER ABSTRACTS

**Alexandre, Stuart E.** (See Crist, Thomas A. and Anne Delaney)

**Anderson, Lisa, Julie Weatherwax and Alexandra DeCarlo (New York State Museum)**

*“The distressing situation of the sick here is not to be described”*: Bioarchaeology and the General Hospital at Fort George, Lake George, New York

In 1776, at the close of the Northern Campaign of the American Revolution, the greatest threat to the military was not battlefield trauma but disease. Thousands of smallpox victims from Ticonderoga and Crown Point were sent to the General Hospital at Fort George where hundreds died. Their unmarked graves in the present-day village of Lake George have been repeatedly disturbed over the years including more than 40 at a construction site on Courtland Street in 2019. Bioarchaeological analysis of those individuals is focused on understanding life prior to and during military service. Complicated by the fragmentary and commingled condition of the human remains, element-specific analyses have produced some general, preliminary results while further analyses are expected to shed light on diet, disease, and ancestry.

**Archambault, Rachel** (See Bain, Allison and Myriam Renaud)

**Archambault, Rachel (Université de Montréal)**

*A Day at the Victorian Fairs*

An enigmatic artifact found in 2018 in a rich privy located in Limoilou, Quebec, has raised many questions about its function. Composed of a small rectangular porcelain box surmounted by a lid decorated with a mirror, this artifact was initially interpreted as a jewelry box. However, recent research has led to a new interpretation, allowing an excursion to the time of Victorian fairs...

**Armstrong, Mary (University of Massachusetts Boston)**

*Provisioning at the Rhode Island State Prison: A New Look at the Ceramic Assemblage*

The archaeology of the first Rhode Island State Prison (1838-1877) has yielded a myriad of pertinent information regarding the use and development of the prison complex, along with a level of understanding regarding the prisoner experience. However, more information is available about the site's material culture, namely, the 10,300 ceramic remains, which have been specifically dated to the prison occupation. In conjunction with documentation surrounding prison provisioning and management, these sherds have the potential to illuminate the intentionality of prison managers in their provisioning for prisoners and what that means in terms of the reform mission they intend to carry out. This paper will explore recent work on the ceramic assemblage and the prison's operations during its brief but storied history.

**Aronsen, Gary P., Daniela Wolin, Nicholas Collyge and Elizabeth Joslin (Yale University)**

*Preliminary Analyses of Human Skeletal Remains Recovered from 18th Century Ridgefield CT: Connections of Biology, Life History, Context, and Narrative*

A series of human skeletal remains and associated artifacts were recovered during salvage archaeology efforts in Ridgefield, Connecticut, USA. This area is rich in history, with well-documented timelines of agency, conflict, and aftermath. However, the role of the osteologist/bioarchaeologist is to provide an independent and rigorous evaluation of biological data to infer/deduce aspects of individual identity, development, health, activity and (if possible) cause of death. Here, we provide an initial assessment of the elements recovered from the site, and how they associate with existing narratives. Further analyses using more sensitive methods will provide more nuanced details regarding these individuals and their place in this important historical event.

**B.-Hardy, Marie-Hélène (McMaster University), Ana Duggan (McMaster University), Katherine Hull (Archaeological Services Inc.), Hendrik Poinar (McMaster University)**

*Genomic Analysis of the Kingston Typhus epidemic of 1847: Managing Co-Infections in Historical Context*

In 1847, approximately 50,000 Irish immigrants arrived in Kingston, Ontario, many of them afflicted with typhus. Approximately 1,600 Irish individuals succumbed to the disease and were buried in a mass grave close to the hospital. To contextualize the morbidity and mortality of these brave immigrants, we performed molecular analyses on 38 individuals that were excavated by ASI to confirm the epidemic diagnosis (i.e., detect the presence of Rickettsia bacteria responsible for typhus infections) but we also looked for other possible co-infecting pathogens. Additionally, we performed familial affiliation analyses, as this was a question of interest for the Irish community in Kingston. Historical and modern epidemiology tends to be limited to the focus on singular disease-causing agents. However, when we combine the results of a broad genomic analysis with the socio-political factors that placed these marginalized populations at risk, we better understand the complexity of public health management in this epidemiological context.

**Bain, Allison** (See Barbera *et al.*)

**Bain, Allison** (See Millier, Sandrine and Daphné Marquis)

**Bain, Allison** (See Roger, Clotilde and Jean-Bernard Huchet)

**Bain, Allison (Université Laval), Myriam Renaud (Université Laval), and Rachel Archambault (Université de Montréal)**

*Research at the Anderson Site in Québec City (2017-2019): from Bust to Boom!*

Université Laval's historical archaeological field school excavated the Anderson site (CeEt-950) in the Limoilou neighbourhood from 2017 to 2019. The site was chosen as it may have contained the remains of defensive works from the 18th century, but also for the excavation of a large 19th-century home, Hedley Lodge. Over three seasons, teams of undergraduates and graduates excavated a wide variety of structures including garden walkways, privies, and drains and six graduate thesis projects were generated by these excavations. This paper will present an overview of the fieldwork as well as the results of recent and ongoing material culture analyses.

**Barbera, Aida R., Guillaume Pouliot, Karine Taché, Allison Bain, and Najat Bhiry (Université Laval)**

*Foods, Health, and Hygiene in 19th Century Québec: Pedology, Pollen, and Intestinal Parasites from the Anderson Latrine as Evidence of Past Lifeways*

Latrines deposits are often found during archaeological excavations in historical North America. Built to collect human excrement, these were also used to throw household waste and objects. The case study that we present today is part of a multidisciplinary investigation of one of the 19th-century latrines from the Anderson Site (CeEt-950) in Limoilou, Québec. We conducted micromorphology and other pedological analyses (granulometry, loss-on-ignition and morphoscopy on quartz particles), palynology and parasitology on the sediments recovered. These analyses revealed sanitation practices, foodways and potentially infectious diseases. Amongst other results, the presence of eggs of *Trichuris trichiura* and *Ascaris lumbricoides* attest to persistent co-infection with these two species of intestinal parasites, while pollen grains not only reflect local environments but also exotic products such as cloves or eucalyptus (Myrtaceae family). In addition, micromorphology confirms the use of lime to sanitize the structure.

**Beauvais, Quentin** (See Gauthier-Bérubé *et al.*)

**Bellantoni, Nicholas (University of Connecticut), Sarah Sportman (University of Connecticut) and Scott Brady (Friends of the Office of State Archaeology, Inc.)**

*“Living Their Enemies; Dying Their Guests”: Four potential Revolutionary War burials from Ridgefield, CT*

Construction activities to lower the soil grade of a 1790 house basement in 2019 uncovered human skeletal remains in Ridgefield, CT. In compliance with state statutes, the state archaeologist was notified to assume the

investigation. Subsequent excavations yielded five adult males, four of which were hastily buried together in a common shallow mass grave, the bodies commingled with overlapping arms and legs. The discovery is located within the battlefield of Revolutionary War Battle of Ridgefield (April 27, 1777). Our working hypothesis is that the burials found under the basement were victims of this historic battle. This presentation will discuss the discovery, excavation, and analysis of material culture recovered from the burial site and their archaeological and historical implications.

**Beranek, Christa M.** (See Mikowski, Carolyn)

**Bernier, Marc-André** (See Gauthier-Bérubé *et al.*)

**Bhiry, Najat** (See Barbera *et al.*)

**Bleau, Marie-Michèle, Isabelle Ribot and Jean-François Hélie (Université de Montréal)**

*Multi-isotopic study of a Montreal urban population (St. Antoine cemetery, 1799-1854) and Irish migrants (Cap-des-Rosiers, 1847): adaptation to the environment and food practices among local and migrant individuals*

Through stable isotopic analysis of dentine and enamel tissues ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ,  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ ,  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ), the present study aims to reconstruct the dietary practices and mobility pattern for the first time, of a population buried in Saint-Antoine's Catholic cemetery (Montreal, 1799-1854), a key site related to the beginnings of industrialization and exponential demographic growth. In addition, six individuals, victims of a shipwreck along the Gaspesian coast (Cap-des-Rosiers, 1847) provided data on first-generation Irish migrants. The results suggest that the diet was mainly based on C3 resources, with some C4 resources for the Montreal born people, underlining a dietary diversity based on people's origin. They therefore agree with historical sources as during early nineteenth century an increasingly diversified influx of migrants arrived in the city (eg. Ireland, Scotland, England, North America). Interestingly, isotopic compositions observed for Cap-des-Rosiers are very homogeneous, probably reflecting one tragic migration event in contrast to Saint-Antoine.

**Blouin Rondeau, Eli**

*More than meets the eye: Lives and practices of households in an industrial area of Quebec City's lower town during the late 19th century*

L'îlot des Palais, in downtown Quebec City, is well known for its importance as a place of power during the French Regime and as a major industrial site during the 19th and 20th centuries. However, the existence of a handful of households residing in the area during the Victorian era is often forgotten. Using a queer lens to broaden the field of possibilities, the combined study of material culture and historical documents will be used to examine if the practices of these households complied with the norms of the social groups with which they may have identified. Ceramics found in trash deposits linked to these households will also be the focus of our discussion. We will see that the answers are more complex than we might think, and that sometimes appearances can be deceiving.

**Bonneau, Adeline (Université de Sherbrooke)**

*Des analyses archéométriques sur une collection classée : défis, limites, et perspectives pour les artefacts du site Cartier-Roberval*

En 2019, la Commission de la capitale nationale et l'Université Laval s'associent et mettent en place une unité mixte de recherche (UMR-Capitales et patrimoines) pour approfondir les recherches et mettre en valeur le site archéologique Cartier-Roberval, lieu d'implantation de la première colonie française en Amérique au 16e siècle. La collection qui compte un peu plus de 6 000 artefacts fut classée en 2018. Ainsi, toute nouvelle analyse doit se faire de façon minimaliste, sans atteindre l'intégrité de l'objet et répondre aux nouveaux questionnements sur la collection. Dans cette présentation, nous aborderons les défis rencontrés en lien avec ce classement, l'état de conservation des artefacts, les interventions de restauration, et les solutions proposées notamment par l'emploi de nouveaux instruments et de protocoles analytiques empruntés à la chimie et à la science des matériaux pour approfondir nos connaissances sur la collection et permettre des comparaisons avec d'autres artefacts du 16e siècle autant en Amérique du Nord qu'en Europe.

**Boroughs, Jason (George Washington's Mount Vernon)**

*Engineering Mount Vernon*

Recent archaeological, geophysical, and remote sensing work at George Washington's Mount Vernon has led to a series of discoveries highlighting the innovative and often novel ways in which the 18th century estate was engineered. Yet in many ways, Mount Vernon remained a typical Atlantic plantation neighborhood. Experimental designs were constructed and maintained and new agricultural techniques were put into practice by a community of skilled enslaved laborers, many of whom resisted changes to daily regimes that varied from Chesapeake plantation norms. This presentation will examine Mount Vernon's built landscapes, including infrastructural changes that accompanied the growth of the plantation enterprise – such as water catchment and transport technologies – and agricultural improvements that impacted enslaved social networks as Washington sought to present Mount Vernon as a model for new American agriculture and industry.

**Brady, Scott** (See Bellantoni, Nicholas and Sarah Sportman)

**Bruyère, Caroline (University College Dublin), Stephen Daly (UCD), David van Acken (UCD), Dragan Jovanović (City Museum of Vršac), Vana Orfanou (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München), Barry Molloy (UCD)**

*Identifying a Community of Practice of Metalworkers Using Lead Isotope and Chemical Analyses*

Archaeometric analysis of objects has intensified in the 21st century, but the application and theoretical frameworks have often failed to catch up resulting in practical but socially limited interpretations of data. Lead isotope and chemical analyses (LICA) for the provenance of copper-alloy objects have been key techniques in macro-scale studies of interaction, but rarely go beyond the identification of trade networks. Through a case study in the Bronze Age Carpathian Basin using samples from copper-alloy objects in hoard contexts, we demonstrate that LICA can be applied to explore archaeological questions of the social organization of metalworking practice i.e. metal management strategies. This required scaling down to the mesoscale, strategic sampling of object types and detailed data analysis. By embracing the obstacles to direct provenance we identified craft practices such as mixing of sources and recycling that were specific to a regional community of practice of metalworkers.

**Collyge, Nicholas** (See Aronsen *et al.*)

**Cook, Katherine (Université de Montréal)**

*Community-driven, Digital Archaeology : The Queer Feminist Agenda*

Although the history of digital applications in archaeology, as much of computational history, has tended to erase the important contributions of women, queer, and BIPOC scholars, this paper will underline the contributions of queer and feminist frameworks to innovative digital heritage. Case studies in the evolution of community-driven digital archaeology, framed within anthropology more broadly, will trace the relationship between experiences of oppression and exclusion, and the emergence of inclusive, accessible and collaborative approaches. Challenging traditional histories of archaeology, it will be argued that critical refusal, activist-driven research, and creative or artistic methodologies are the cornerstones of rigorous, thoughtful and ethical approaches. It will also counter-balance the value of an inclusive discipline with the dangers of burnout, abuse and toxicity particularly in an online world.

**Cooper, Angela** (See Williams, Julia)

**Crist, Thomas A. (Utica University), Anna Delaney and Stuart E. Alexander (New Jersey State Police/Office of Forensic Science)**

*"...In One Grave in the Intrenchment:" Bioarchaeology of the Hessian Soldiers Killed at the Battle of Red Bank, New Jersey, October 22, 1777*

The unexpected discovery of skeletal remains during excavations at Red Bank Battlefield Park in Gloucester County, New Jersey provides a unique opportunity to document the physical trauma of wars fought with eighteenth-century firearms and artillery. The discovery also reflects the awful but necessary task of clearing and

disposing of dismembered body parts from fields of battle. Collected and placed in the trench surrounding Fort Mercer by Continental soldiers after the Battle of Red Bank on October 22, 1777, the skeletal remains are most likely from Hessian soldiers who were killed during the fierce fighting that resulted in the worst Hessian loss of the Revolutionary War. This paper presents the results of the osteological and dental analyses of at least 15 individuals represented by the commingled skulls and long bones that had been hastily buried in the days after the battle ended.

**Croft, Marie-Ange** (See Gauthier-Bérubé *et al.*)

**Cummings, Elizabeth (Power Engineers, Inc.)**

*So Many Disks, So Little Research: On the Intersectionality of Contact-Period Modified Ceramic Sherds*

Evidence across North America points to the use of a common piece of refuse and a common human desire: broken pottery and playing games. A small sherd can be transformed with minimal effort into a circular disk; these disks can then be used as game pieces, counters, or toys. There is evidence that they were used in indigenous sports, European colonist gambling, and as toys by enslaved children, among many other contexts. Recent excavations at a multi-component archaeological site in Somerset, Massachusetts resulted in the collection of two likely disks. Our search to try to find information on the disks highlights the need for further evaluation of modified ceramic sherds and how their varied origins and transformations over time may be richer and more complex than is currently understood. Equipped with this information, we can broaden our understanding of people's material interactions during a complex period in North American history.

**Daly, Stephen** (See Bruyère *et al.*)

**DeCarlo, Alexandra** (See Anderson, Lisa and Julie Weatherwax)

**Delaney, Anne** (See Crist, Thomas A. and Stuart E. Alexander)

**Duggan, Ana** (See B.-Hardy *et al.*)

**Duguid, Danielle (Hartgen Archeological Associates, University at Albany-SUNY)**

*Indigenous Homelands and Colonial Frontiers: A Multivariate Examination of Settlement Decisions and Power Dynamics in the Mohawk River Valley*

During the 17th and 18th centuries, as European colonists slowly pushed into the Mohawk Valley, advancing into what they had termed the 'frontier,' the contemporaneous Indigenous occupants of Mohawk villages had real-time decisions to make regarding the positioning of their settlements. This grew more complicated as the Europeans encroached further into their ancestral lands. Both groups viewed their homesteads as places of commerce, and exchange, and as markers of territorial control. This paper examines Indigenous and European settlement change in the larger context of the dynamics of cultural and environmental adaptation during the Early Colonial Period. Geospatial data and principal-coordinates-analysis help to model the drivers of variation for settlement decisions in both European and Mohawk sites from 1525-1776. These methodologies demonstrate significant geographical and temporal change in settlement strategies adopted by the Mohawk altering their settlement patterns in favour of political gains, immediately before permanent European settlement in New York State.

**Dumont, Dany** (See Gauthier-Bérubé *et al.*)

**Fairweather, Naomhán (University of Massachusetts Boston)**

*Acts of Incorporation: Women and Community-Building at the African Meeting House in Nantucket, MA.*

Despite the underrepresentation of the achievements of Black women in the historical record, scholars have recognized the centrality of their participation in social institutions such as the church. This thesis uses a documentary archaeology approach to highlight the tactics employed by Black and other women of color on Nantucket Island to foster community through the Black Baptist church housed in the African Meeting House during the nineteenth century. In the free but racially marginalized neighborhood of New Guinea, the African Meeting House was one of two churches that facilitated dignity and uplift for its members. The maintenance of the church was largely carried out by the women who made up most of the congregation. The analysis of archival and archaeological data from excavations of the Nantucket African Meeting House acknowledges the women of the meeting house as deliberate stewards of their community whose unsung role was vital in creating a space for themselves, their children, and their neighbors to resist the negative effects of racial prejudice.

**Farley, William A. (Southern Connecticut State University)**

*How I Became a Chafing Dish Enthusiast: Utilizing social media in material culture research*

In the summer of 2022, students working at the Henry Whitfield House site in Guilford, Connecticut discovered an evocative cuprous object. To date, it appears to be a unique find in North America (though please do tell me if I am wrong about that). As such, I was shockingly incorrect in my initial thoughts on its function and age. Through the use of social media, the object was quickly identified as a fragment of a Lewis Type F chafing dish. I had no idea what that meant, either.

**Farley, William<sup>1</sup>, Anthony Gambardella<sup>1</sup>, Julia Giblin<sup>2</sup>, Naomi Gorero<sup>2</sup>, James Powers<sup>3</sup>, Maria Trumpler<sup>3</sup> and Paul Wegner<sup>4</sup>**

**Affiliations:** <sup>1</sup>Southern Connecticut State University, <sup>2</sup>Quinnipiac University, <sup>3</sup>The Quinnipiac Dawnland Museum at The Dudley Farm Museum, <sup>4</sup>The Institute for American Indian Studies

*Introducing the Quinnipiac River Valley Cultural Heritage Project*

The Quinnipiac River Valley Cultural Heritage Project is a community of scholars who wish to help steward the Indigenous cultural heritage associated with the Quinnipiac River Valley region in southern Connecticut. This region includes roughly 300 square miles of territory that is home to the Quinnipiac/Quiripi people. While the Quinnipiac people are not currently a part of a municipal, state or federally recognized tribe, their heritage has been extensively collected and excavated, and is now stored in dozens of educational institutions. This project seeks to 1) build relationships with Indigenous tribes from the region who wish to collaborate on the project, 2) facilitate better identification and understanding of artifact collections, 3) support repatriation efforts, and 4) encourage public involvement in research, education, and outreach. In this poster we will outline current steps we are taking to grow a collaborative framework for the stewardship of Indigenous cultural heritage in the region.

**Ferland, Laurence (Université Laval/Artefactuel)**

*Wasteland: things and landscape in 18th and 19th century Québec City Lower Town – the Union Bank site*

Quebec City Lower Town, like any urban space, is a crafted environment fashioned both by its inhabitants' activities and the efforts of urban authorities and planners. While street layouts and architecture shape the urban landscape, an often-overlooked element partaking in its making remains less conspicuous. Discard, waste, and garbage are indissociable from human activities and omnipresent in constructed landscapes. The way they are accumulated, where they are disposed of, and how the material is treated, is not only an important part of urban environments, but also a way to glimpse at how space is used, seen, constructed, and understood by its makers. Moreover, archaeology often uncovers discarded material though seldom thinks of the object making the bulk of those discoveries discard themselves. Using the 18th and 19th-century Union Bank site, this paper will discuss how discarding practices are redefining objects as well as participating in urban landscape formation.

**Gambardella, Anthony (See Farley, William *et al.*)**

**Gaulton, Barry (Memorial University of Newfoundland)**

*From Waterfront to Waterlogged: Ferryland's 17<sup>th</sup>-Century Shoreline Infrastructure, Visitor Experience, and the Perils of a Changing Climate*

Among the first archaeological evidence for the 1621 colony of Avalon at Ferryland, Newfoundland was an amazingly preserved stone quayside, waterfront storehouse and tidal flushing privy. Uncovered in the early-mid 1990s, these features are key attractions for thousands of annual visitors and core elements for understanding the nature/extent of early construction efforts and the importance of Ferryland's waterfront infrastructure for the success of the nascent English settlement. In the last dozen or so years this part of the site has witnessed a different (and insidious) type of frequent visitor: storm surges and high tides that cause significant erosion and destabilize the in-situ remains. The future of the 17<sup>th</sup>-century waterfront as part of the visitor experience is uncertain in the face of a changing climate. Time is also ticking on efforts to record precolonial deposits spanning 100 years of seasonal occupation. To rebury or not to rebury: that is the question.

**Gauthier-Bérubé, Marijo (ISMER-Université du Québec à Rimouski), Marie-Ange Croft (UQAR), Quentin Beauvais (Institut des sciences de la mer de Rimouski), Dany Dumont (ISMER), Urs Neumeier (ISMER), Marc-André Bernier (UQAR), Jean-René Thuot (UQAR), Guillaume Saint-Onge (ISMER), Maxime Gohier (UQAR)**

*Revisiting Once Again the Walker's fleet: a Multidisciplinary Investigation to the 1711 Wreckage on the Lower North Shore of Quebec*

Among the famous wreckage sites in the maritime history of Saint-Lawrence lies the 1711 event when multiple ships from Admiral Walker's fleet sank near Île-aux-Oeufs on the Lower North Shore of Quebec. Between 800 and 3,000 souls and 8 ships were lost. Over the centuries, the story has been told and retold through various written records, including letters, notarial archives, newspapers, personal journals, ship logs, songs and novels. Alongside these accounts, artefacts were collected from this shipwreck, creating a complex shipwreck economy that started in the days following the wrecking up to the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Described as the greatest missed opportunity for archaeology, multiple projects surrounding the shipwrecks were put in place in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. But as of today, the understanding of the events is almost null, and the shipwrecks are either deeply buried, destroyed or still missing while artifacts are still absent for public interpretation. Launched in spring 2023, the multidisciplinary project *Le naufrage de la flotte Walker (1711): Archéologie d'un lieu de mémoire maritime* brings together scholars from history, archaeology, literature, and oceanography to understand the circumstances surrounding the wreckage, the role the events played into arts and literature, and the process that created the collective imagination. During summer 2023, a survey was conducted near Île-aux-Oeufs and Pointe-aux-Anglais where the ships hit the reefs and sunk to cover the areas that were still unknown. This paper will present the results of this campaign as well as the first glimpse of the still-ongoing archival research that is being conducted on the ship's log.

**George, David R.** (See Leslie, David E.)

**Giblin, Julia** (See Farley, William *et al.*)

**Gohier, Maxime** (See Gauthier-Bérubé *et al.*)

**Gorero, Naomi** (See Farley, William *et al.*)

**Green, Kiersten** (See Ingram, Sarah)

**Grenon-Simard, Nicolas (Université Laval)**

*Entre monuments et fragments : la mise en exposition de la collection archéologique et patrimoniale du site Cartier-Roberval*

Depuis sa découverte en 2005, la collection archéologique du site Cartier-Roberval fait l'objet de plusieurs initiatives de mise en valeur, notamment par l'entremise d'expositions muséales.

Malgré la valeur patrimoniale indéniable de cette collection, force est d'admettre que la valeur esthétique de ses artefacts est minime. De fait, ces artefacts sont visuellement peu évocateurs pour quiconque n'est pas archéologue. Ces caractéristiques sont de première importance dans un contexte où le monde muséal est marqué par un penchant pour le «spectaculaire muséal » et l'esthétisation du patrimoine. Cette recherche a pour objectif d'explorer les défis que présente la mise en exposition des artefacts de cette collection et d'analyser les stratégies et moyens utilisés par les musées pour la mettre en valeur. Scénarisation, valeurs mobilisées et message véhiculé dans le cadre des expositions seront abordés pour comprendre comment s'opère la mise en valeur d'une telle collection en contexte muséal.

**Harper, Mary G. and Katharine R. Reinhart (Archaeological & Historical Services, Inc.)**

*The 18th-Century Alden Tavern Site as a Case Study on Women's Agency in the Colonial Period*

After tavernkeeper John Alden's death in 1764, his widow, Elizabeth, was forced to sell off his "moveable" estate and land in order to settle his large debts. Now a single mother, with children to raise, Elizabeth never remarried. Under her ownership, the tavern grew considerably. Elizabeth became one of many colonial women who successfully translated their experience running households into one of the few ways they could gain income and social standing individually. During her time as its proprietor, the tavern became an integral part of the local economy and served travelers, local groups, and Revolutionary War soldiers. The rich material culture assemblage recovered from the 18th-century Alden Tavern Site will be discussed here alongside her detailed will and probate inventory to illustrate the agency exercised by women in New England, as well as their role as cultural brokers in the region.

**Haynes, Tanner (See O'Brien, Meagan and Tristan O'Donnell)**

**Hélie, Jean-François (See Bleau, Marie-Michèle and Isabelle Ribot)**

**Herbster, Holly (The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.)**

*"There's nothing of their house but the ruined foundation": Historic and Archaeological Representations of Race in Little Compton, Rhode Island*

This presentation highlights ongoing collaborative, community-based archaeological projects at eighteenth and nineteenth century Native/Afro-American home sites in Little Compton, Rhode Island. Primus Collins, a freed black man, purchased his property in 1836 and his daughter Lucy Collins remained in the house until her death in 1893. Henry Manton's enslaved mother sent him north in the 1860s and he and his Native American wife raised twelve children on their farmstead between 1892 and 1940. The Manton and Collins families were the only Afro-Native American residents of Little Compton at various times in the town's history. The results of archaeological testing at both sites provides a counter-narrative to racialized historical representations of the two families and is contributing to a more comprehensive local history.

**Herzog, Anja**

*The Cartier-Roberval Collection - An Update*

Over the past three years, the collection of the first French colony in North America, founded by Jacques Cartier and Jean-François de la Rocque de Roberval in 1541 at the western fringe of today's Quebec City, and occupied for a period of only two years, underwent intensive new work and research. Part of this work was the integration of the catalogued artifacts of this collection into PIMIQ, a public database of Quebec's Ministry of Culture that provides detailed information on the cultural heritage of the Province of Québec. Work on this project under the direction of the Unité mixte de Recherche - Capitales et Patrimoines at Université Laval brought to light new pieces of information not previously recognized on parts of this unique collection. This presentation is intended to



highlight some of these new discoveries, to enrich existing knowledge, and to provide some food for thought on interpretations and possible avenues for further research.

**Huchet, Jean-Bernard** (See Roger, Clotilde and Allison Bain)

**Hull, Katherine (Archaeological Services Inc.)**

*The History and Archaeology of Kingston's Typhus Burial Ground*

During the shipping season of 1847, approximately 50,000 Irish immigrants arrived in Kingston, Ontario. With a local population of only 10,000, the city was quickly overrun and overwhelmed. As the immigrants continued to pour into the fever sheds at the foot of Emily Street, the townspeople and religious orders provided healthcare and support to those sick with typhus—a louse-borne disease for which there was no cure. Approximately 1,600 Irish immigrants were buried in a mass grave during that season, while nearly 400 local people also perished from typhus. As the years passed, the burial ground was impacted by the continued expansion of the local hospital. In 2021, ASI was contracted by Infrastructure Ontario to find, record, and exhume the remaining bodies under the asphalt that once was the burial ground. This paper will provide the historical and methodological background for the specialist studies to follow in the session.

**Hull, Katherine** (See B.-Hardy *et al.*)

**Ingram, Sarah and Kiersten Green (Cultural Resource Management Group)**

*AaHs-11: More Than Just the 'Matthew Elliott' Site*

Registered archaeological site AaHs-11, located in Amherstburg, Ontario has been the subject of numerous archaeological studies, dating back to 1969. Since then, the “Matthew Elliott Site” archaeological methods and interpretation have predominantly focused on the Euro-Canadian aspects of the property and the colonial activities associated with the landowner, Matthew Elliott. However, this has greatly underrepresented the complex nature of AaHs-11. The site not only has had a long history of Indigenous presence, dating as early as the Late Archaic, but also contains within its assemblage evidence of the population once enslaved on the property. In this paper, we will discuss how current CRM work is attempting to refocus the Euro-Canadian-centric viewpoint of the AaHs-11 site interpretation and study and highlight the presence of underrepresented groups in the history and archaeology of the site. Discussion will focus on how this is being accomplished through engagement with Indigenous and Black-Canadian communities, the renaming of the site, and, most importantly, by using a more diverse lens to review the artifact assemblage. Specific attention will be paid to two artifacts believed to be associated with the enslaved Black-Canadian presence.

**Janofsky, Jen (Red Bank Battlefield Park/Rowan University)**

*From Archaeology to a Mass Burial: Transformative Moments in Public History at Red Bank Battlefield Park*

In 2020, Red Bank Battlefield Park, located in Gloucester County, New Jersey, added a ¼-acre parcel to its northern boundary. Of particular interest was the presence of a seemingly undisturbed 1777 Fort Mercer trench. The following year, the park received a grant from New Jersey Historical Commission to support an archaeological survey of the addition. The Park developed a program to involve the public while learning about this section of the fort. The public archaeology project engaged over 100 volunteers moving soil, working screens, and identifying and processing artifacts. On the last day of the project, the discovery of human remains altered the nature of the project. Since then, the remains of 15 individuals, believed to be Hessian soldiers lost at the battle in 1777, have been recovered. This paper provides an overview of Red Bank's public archaeology project and how the discovery is prompting a reexamination of the battlefield's interpretation.

**Johnson, Nicholas**

*Archaeology and Accessibility: Financial Barriers to Careers in the Field*

The completion of an accredited archaeological field school is a prerequisite for being hired for nearly every position in cultural resource management (CRM). For many recent graduates in anthropology and archaeology, getting over this barrier can come at a steep economic cost and will often not adequately prepare graduates for a

future in CRM archaeology. The cost of a field school is often several thousand dollars, and many are abroad with often limited relevance to where a student will work after completion. Subsequently, many future CRM archaeologists complete their field schools abroad, where they are often instructed under different methodologies relative to the regions they return to. The economic burden being imparted on future archaeologists, along with the completion of frequently limitedly relevant field schools, necessitates a reevaluation of the completion of field schools as a requirement for entry into a CRM field characterized by a shortage of archaeologists.

**Joslin, Elizabeth** (See Aronsen *et al.*)

**Jovanović, Dragan** (See Bruyère *et al.*)

**Kalos, Matthew (Brookdale Community College)**

*Bits, Tips, and Pieces: The Material Culture of Non-Ceramic Tobacco Pipes*

Much of our archaeological knowledge regarding tobacco pipes stems from research by the early titans of the discipline: James Deetz, Stanley South, J.C. Harrington, and Lewis Binford. Yet, much of their work, and the subsequent studies that build on those first examinations, solely focuses on ceramic pipes from the 17th, 18th, and early 19th centuries. Problematically, studies that use pipe stem fragments to date a site or an assemblage require large sample sizes. Excavated from Twin Lights State Historical Site, Highlands, New Jersey, a bone tip for a tobacco pipe provides a foray into discussing, analyzing, and interpreting 19th and 20th century tobacco use. The bone tip unearthed in New Jersey illuminates the transition from ceramic tobacco pipes to more archaeologically ephemeral tobacco consumption. This paper aims to examine tobacco pipe forms and functions from the 19th to 20th century to create a foundation for future research.

**Kelly, Johanna (WSP)**

*Insights into the Life and Death of Irish Immigrant Victims of the Great Hunger and Typhus Epidemic in Kingston, Ontario*

Approximately 1,600 men, women, and children died of typhus fever shortly after arriving in Kingston, Ontario, on what are now known as ‘coffin ships’ while fleeing the Great Hunger (or Irish Famine) between 1847 and 1848. Buried at the Kingston General Hospital, this mass grave was subject to an archaeological investigation between 2021 and 2022 where 53 burials were disinterred, representing all that remains of this mass grave. Individuals range from perinatal to over 50 years old, showing evidence of malnutrition and disease as common issues. Despite the extraordinary public health crisis, each person was given a coffin burial, and in some cases, shrouds, demonstrating a level of care during interment. This study provides a poignant glimpse into the challenges faced by Irish immigrants during the Great Hunger, highlighting their struggles and the efforts made by the community to provide dignity even in death.

**Kelly, John M. (The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.)**

*The Shoes Below the Floorboards: Recent Archaeological Investigations at the David Tilden House in Canton, Massachusetts*

Recent renovation work at the 1725 David Tilden House in Canton, Massachusetts, uncovered three sets of leather shoes on the surface of the crawlspace beneath the flooring in the house’s circa 1850 ell addition. The shoes indicated that an archaeological site was present on the property and was suspected to represent an example of “concealed shoes,” a nineteenth-century practice where shoes, boots, or slippers were concealed within a building as a protective measure or commemorative gesture. The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL) completed excavations within the ell to investigate the site deposits and the possible concealed shoe instances. PAL’s work documented fill deposits associated with the ell’s construction and with later renovation work and recovered artifact deposits associated with the property’s eighteenth- and nineteenth-century occupations. The excavations also recovered 33 individual pieces of footwear and facilitated the evaluation of the footwear as a manifestation of the concealed shoes phenomenon.

**Kennedy, Carolyn (Texas A&M University)**

*Gaspé Maritime Archaeology Project*

Gaspé, located in Québec, Canada, has been a hub of maritime culture in North America for centuries, and continues to be an important commercial fishing port today. Historically, Gaspé has been home to indigenous fishermen, Basque whalers, and robust French and British cod fishing communities, each with their own unique shipbuilding heritage. In the summer of 2019, researchers initiated a long-term study of the maritime history of the region, starting with a survey of Gaspé Bay for shipwrecks and other submerged cultural heritage. After a pandemic-caused hiatus, research resumed in the summer of 2022 including more extensive surveying of both Gaspé Bay and Malbay and documentation of a wreck located in the tidal zone of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence River at Cap-des-Rosiers. This paper discusses the results of the 2022 field season, including details of the ship construction of the Cap-des-Rosiers wreck and the remote-sensing findings.

**Kirk, Matthew (Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc.)**

*America's First Historic Site: Archeology at the Hasbrouck House/Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, New York*

Today known as the Hasbrouck House, a simple stone farmhouse in Newburgh gained renown for its association with General George Washington during the Revolutionary War. The Dutch-style home, built about 1725, has a commanding view of the Hudson River below. In time, Newburgh and the farm became a strategic location during the war, and the Hasbrouck House became a favoured military headquarters for American leaders who encamped in the area. George Washington, and his wife Martha, resided here between 1782 and 1783, after which the house reverted to the Hasbrouck family's use. In the 1850s, the former farm became the first publicly owned historic site in the nation. Recent improvements to the circulation paths and walkways on the grounds by the State of New York led to new archeological discoveries, including a previously undocumented outbuilding, midden deposits, and alterations to the landscape through time. This paper offers a summary of the findings and our interpretations.

**Kolhatkar, Manek and Diane Martin-Moya (Université de Montréal)**

*Situating archaeological ethics in a digital landscape*

This paper presents an ongoing public archaeology project. Its first stage was developed on the Lower North Shore between 2019 and 2022, as part of a collaborative process whose goal was to understand how archaeological heritage could help the economic and cultural development of the region. Digital tools were key to this project. They allowed for the 3D capture of fragile archaeological heritage through accessible photogrammetric protocols; for the creation of interactive landscapes to ground 3D objects in the specifics of a familiar place; and for the creation of a showcase mandatory to bringing the region's remote settings to a wider public. This creation process posed key ethical problems such as digital heritage property issues, whose voice to bring forth or not, and finding ways of bringing together sometimes conflicting narratives. This creative process and the concrete problems it generated are addressed in greater detail. Ways to expand this project's learning close this presentation.

**Lalonde, Olivier (GAIA, coopérative de travail en archéologie)**

*The Living Amongst the Dead: Environmental Archaeology on the Typhus Epidemic of 1847*

Environmental archaeology might not be the first discipline that comes to mind when considering the archaeological research on the typhus epidemic of 1847. However, it can provide an unexpectedly unique perspective that greatly benefits archaeological analyses since it covers different aspects of the human occupation of a site with its more environmentally focused approach. This presentation aims at presenting two different analyses in which GAIA contributed to the research on this epidemic. The first is a combined archaeobotanical, archaeoentomological and zooarchaeological analysis of the Montreal Irish camp of 1847, in which all the non-human inhabitants of the camp are presented to give the picture of a damp, rather unkempt environment. The second is a funerary archaeoentomological analysis of burials from the Kingston General Hospital associated with the epidemic, in which the almost complete absence of insects led to interesting hypotheses that will be put forward in this presentation.

**Lepage, Antoine (See Renaud, Myriam)**

**Lepage, Antoine (Université Laval)**

*Fake it until you make it: early plastics of Quebec City*

From 2017 to 2019, over a hundred plastic artifacts were discovered during Université Laval's field school at the Anderson site in Quebec City. From combs to promotional calendars, these objects grant insight into the relatively unknown world of early plastics and their use as imitation materials. From the 19th century onward, these semi-synthetic plastics would offer a cheaper, mass-produced alternative and slowly make their way into the archaeological record. The study of the early plastics of Quebec City shows how these materials have previously rarely been taken into account by archaeologists and how they must be considered going forward.

**Leslie, David E. and David R. George (Heritage Consultants, LLC)**

*Detecting the Past: Relocating Fort Decatur, a War of 1812 Fortification in Connecticut*

In June of 1813, Commodore Stephen Decatur with two warships, and an 18-gun sloop-of-war, were blockaded by a British fleet. The American fleet, stranded within the Thames River, established a fortification at the crest of Dragon Hill in Gales Ferry, Connecticut. Local lore, as well as an 1898 Grand Army of the Republic monument, also record the hilltop as the location of Fort Decatur. This area was subjected to a pedestrian survey, revealing a diamond shaped earthen and stone fortification, as well as a satellite sentry post. The entire area surrounding the Fort was tested archaeologically, including a gridded and judgmental shovel test pit, judgmental metal detector, and select ground penetrating radar surveys. The results of the testing included 116 period artifacts, and indicate that Fort Decatur is intact, remains largely untouched from its abandonment in 1814, and is eligible for listing in the National Register under multiple criteria.

**Lessard, Nicolas (Université de Sherbrooke)**

*Metallurgical Activities during French Colonial Attempts in North America: the Case Study of the Cartier-Roberval Site (1541–1543)*

One of the first French colonial attempts in North America led to the construction of a fort close to the current Quebec City, by Jacques Cartier and Jean-François de La Rocque de Roberval between 1541 and 1543. French settlers, under the command of François Ier, aimed to find precious metals in the New World. Excavations conducted from 2005 to 2010 led to the discovery of a large variety of material culture showing that metallurgical activities took place in this fort. Our project aims to investigate these artefacts (crucibles, metallic wastes, slags, etc.) along with historical sources and artefacts from Europe. It investigates the techniques employed by the settlers and their possible adaptations to the Canadian environment, as well as the type of metals and alloys used in the site. It will provide a better understanding of both exploration activities and daily life within the reality of first French colonial attempts.

**Linck, Dana** (See Catts *et al.*)

**Loftus, Sarah (Appalachian Mountain Club)**

*Looking at the Archaeology of Katahdin Iron Works, Piscataquis County, Maine*

Katahdin Iron Works (KI) operated deep within Maine's North Woods between 1843 and 1890 and included a company town with over 200 residents as well as seasonal winter loggers and recreational visitors staying at the Silver Lake Hotel. The Appalachian Mountain Club purchased the entire Katahdin Iron Works township a few years ago and with the help of volunteers from the Maine Archaeological Society and grants from Maine Historic Preservation Commission and the National Park Service, have conducted surveys and excavation within the old town and mine, most of which has been reclaimed by forest. The history of KI is a bumpy one. It was never particularly economically successful but through archaeology and the archival record we are learning about the local people who arrived here from Ireland, Scotland, France, Canada, and Sweden, as well as KI's ties to broader colonial and capitalist endeavors, and the lasting impact of the operation on Maine's North Woods.

**Lortie, Louis-Olivier (Archéolab.Québec)**

*Alternative Waste Collection*

For the archaeologists' purpose, a renewed interest in crafts means a change in focus and scale. The information needed to understand the practice of crafts and individual craftspeople is not only detailed surveys of localized practices but also the integration of such data within wider local and regional craft networks and contexts. This presentation will advocate for a change in our collective approach to metallurgical debris of all kinds. Indeed, due to the recyclability of metal and the relative fragility of most combustion structures, one cannot always rely on these markers to identify metallurgical practices and must look at the residues of metalworking and production. Through an experimental case study looking at blacksmithing practices and another reflecting on craft network integrations in South Yorkshire, this presentation will explore the effect of systematic mass collection of metallurgical debris on regional and localized scales.

**Losier, Catherine (Memorial University of Newfoundland)**

*Terre Neuvas on The Frontline of European Expansion in the Americas*

The invention of European North America centers on epic voyages of “discovery” (Giovanni da Verrazzano), “landfalls of heroes” (Giovanni Caboto), and “foundation myths” (Jacques Cartier), overshadowing the significance of the less glamorous *Terre Neuvas* fishing expeditions beginning early in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. In French historiography, fisheries are seen as an introduction to North America tied to a period of trials and errors, while the real colonial venture began with land conquest (of unceded indigenous territories) and permanent settlements (Québec 1608). This paper challenges this traditional narrative by highlighting the enduring importance of French salt-cod fisheries in Saint-Pierre et Miquelon and Newfoundland, spanning over 500 years. It explores how maritime archaeology helps determine the long-term and leading role of salt-cod fisheries in the development of the Modern World. Additionally, it offers insights into ecosystem changes and the impact of centuries of human activities on marine life, which led to the cod moratorium of 1992.

**Low, Kayla (Memorial University of Newfoundland)**

*An Analysis of French Colonial Ceramics at Anse à Bertrand, Saint-Pierre et Miquelon*

The abundance of cod in the Gulf of St. Lawrence made Saint-Pierre et Miquelon (SP&M) an attractive location for implementing migratory fisheries. Despite significant academic and local interest in SP&M's history and French heritage, its occupations remain unexplored. This research seeks to illuminate our understanding of SP&M's history through a consumption-based analysis of the ceramic assemblage recovered from the Anse à Bertrand site (c.17th-20th centuries) using documentary sources and ceramic analysis to construct a typo-chronology of the stoneware, coarse earthenware, and tin-glazed ceramics. Identifying consumption and provisioning patterns to determine ceramic provenance will enhance current knowledge of SP&M's involvement with the four-hundred-year development of the cod fishery and commercial trade networks. This research extends from the first long-term historical archaeological project in SP&M to broaden our knowledge of its occupations, its role within the historic cod fishery, and provide meaningful insight into Franco-Newfoundland trade.

**Lucas, Michael T. (New York State Museum)**

*Nineteenth Century African American Owner-Operated Farms in the Capital Region of New York*

The contributions made by African Americans to the agricultural history of New York have been grossly understated or remain entirely absent from educational discourse. This is due, in part, to the relatively small number of African Americans who were able to acquire land and sustain their relatively small farms. Yet, the significance of African Americans farms has little to do with overall production capacity. Those few black farmers who did manage to buy land struggled to maintain their holdings for future generations and build generational wealth as an outcome. Archaeological excavation and historical research at the Powell farmstead of Watervliet New York, provides a comparative case study of land ownership and material acquisition, to the entangled history of wealth production and management in rural Albany County, during the 19th century.

**Lucas, Michael T.** (See O'Connell, Kristin and Michael T. Lucas)

**MacDonald, Eva** (See Robertson, David)

**MacDonald, Eva and David Robertson (Archaeological Services Inc.)**

*The Response in Toronto to a Public Health Crisis as Seen Through the Lens of its First General Hospital*

In the summer of 1847, Toronto was a small city in the British colony of Canada. The influx of 40,000 famine refugees from Ireland had a profound effect on Toronto's citizens and tested the public institutions that had evolved to serve a population of 20,000 people. The foremost of these was the first General Hospital (1819-1854). The redevelopment of five separate parcels within the original Hospital Reserve in the Town of York (Toronto) between 2006 and 2018 has afforded the opportunity to study aspects of the daily lives of the hospital's patients. The structural remains include an elaborate series of drains and cesspits to handle waste, and the remains of wooden outbuildings that served as the "fever sheds" that were erected as temporary hospital lodging for the Irish typhus victims who arrived during the Summer of Sorrow.

**Marquis, Daphné** (See Millier, Sandrine and Allison Bain)

**Martin-Moya, Diane** (See Kolhatkar, Manek)

**Martin, Paul S. (Martin Archaeology Consulting), Wesley R. Willoughby (Bureau of Land Management - Northeastern States District), and John Sullivan (Bureau of Land Management - Eastern States Office)**

*Protecting What We See: How a Multi-Disciplinary Remote Sensing Survey Can Expand Our Understanding of a Previously Investigated Site*

In 2021, a multi-disciplinary remote sensing survey was conducted on behalf of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) at the Chiles Homesite and cemetery, located on the Douglas Point Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) in Charles County, Maryland. Constructed in the 1790s, the site was previously investigated by Richard Rivoire (1974) and William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (2005-2007). Two remote sensing techniques were used to expand upon these prior investigations. Ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey at the homesite identified several subsurface anomalies potentially associated with unknown outbuildings and/or landscape features. At the cemetery location, human remains detection dogs (AHRDD) were used in conjunction with GPR, resulting in the identification of numerous potential unmarked burials. This survey helps the BLM better understand the history of the site and provides directions for future research and management of the important cultural resources at Douglas Point.

**Mascia, Sara F. and Cece Saunders (Historical Perspectives, Inc.)**

*Immigrant Deaths and Community Fear*

The U.S. Marine Quarantine Ground for New York Harbor was established in 1799. Over time, thousands of immigrants who appeared ill were prevented from disembarking into their new life and were quarantined within its walls. Numerous hospital buildings and "shanty" dormitories were constructed. Conversely, by 1840, the blocks surrounding the Quarantine were an upscale residential neighborhood. Of all the U.S. ports, New York City processed the most immigrants; from 1847-1860, the largest group of immigrants in New York were Irish. During those years, tensions between the local residents and the Quarantine intensified; death carts were denied use of the local roads and the dead were buried in emergency trenches within the Quarantine walls. Local residents, fearful of contamination, eventually stormed the Grounds and burned the hospital buildings in 1858. These local businessmen-arsonists were later exonerated by the courts. Prior to the construction of a new Courthouse, an archaeological study defined the boundaries of the remaining emergency burials.

**Masur, Laura E. (Catholic University of America)**

*Peaceful Fraternity or Violent Arson?: Jesuits and Freemasons in 18th-century Maryland*

A pair of glass sleeve button insets bearing the freemason insignia was recovered from St. Inigoes plantation in St. Mary's County, Maryland. Both the style of the button insets and their depositional context indicate use between about 1700 and 1750, in the earliest decades of North American freemasonry. St. Inigoes was a plantation owned by Jesuit missionaries who should have repudiated freemasonry in accordance with a 1738 papal bull. Why then is

there evidence of freemasons close to their chapel? Given available evidence, two hypothetical scenarios are presented: peaceful Catholic Freemasons who chose to ignore Pope Clement XII's prohibition, or violent non-Catholic Freemasons who sought to undermine the Jesuits' mission by burning the chapel at St. Inigoes.

**Maurer, Joanna** (See Catts *et al.*)

**McMillan, Alessandra (Memorial University of Newfoundland)**

*Death and Heritage: An Archaeological Analysis of the Differential Treatment of Two Historic Burial Grounds in Ferryland, Newfoundland*

This paper focuses on two historic burial grounds within the community of Ferryland in Newfoundland, Canada. The Northside Anglican cemetery and the Southside non-denominational cemetery both date to the late 18th century and no longer receive interments. Despite similar ages and periods of use, the Southside cemetery has received maintenance in recent memory, while the Northside has been largely abandoned and overgrown with rose bushes. Based on a combination of interviews with local knowledge holders, archaeological surveys (using Real-time kinematic positioning) and archival research this paper tackles the question: what is the significance of the differential treatment and what can it tell us about how certain things become valued as heritage to be cared for while others, apparently of the same kind, do not? Preliminary results indicate that the religion of modern community members and the location of these cemeteries play central roles in their survival to the modern day.

**Miclette, Véronique (Ville de Québec)**

*Le cimetière des cholériques: a 19th century burial ground*

The Saint-Louis cemetery (CeEt-801), located in Québec Upper Town, was in operation from 1832 to 1855. As a Roman Catholic cemetery, it welcomed both French Canadian and Irish individuals, at a time when immigration from Ireland was at its peak. This burial ground was the primary resting place for the victims of the cholera epidemic of 1832, hence its name *cimetière des cholériques*, but was also used during the second (1834) and third (1851-1852) waves of cholera in Quebec City, and during the typhus epidemic (1847). As new streets and buildings covered it in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the Saint-Louis cemetery was slowly forgotten. In 2023, preparatory works for the tramway project led to the excavation of a small part of the site, as more than 20 burials were unearthed. This paper presents the preliminary results of the archaeological research done on the site this summer.

**Mikowski, Carolyn and Christa M. Beranek (University of Massachusetts Boston)**

*Managing the Urban Household: Early 18th-Century Women at the Jeremiah Lee Mansion Site, Marblehead, Massachusetts*

Two years of fieldwork at the Jeremiah Lee Mansion and Brick Kitchen property in Marblehead, Massachusetts, have uncovered deposits relating to many periods between 1690 and 1915. The most substantial of these, to date, are domestic trash deposits relating to two generations of the Jackson family who occupied the property between ca. 1690 and 1757. During this period, the women of the households were Mary Aborne Nick Jackson and Jane Jackson. This paper presents the initial results of our excavations at this complex urban property and of Mikowski's analysis that uses the faunal remains and the domestic ceramics to explore these women's lives by understanding the preparation and presentation of food in an early 18th-century urban, coastal environment. This analysis highlights Mary and Jane's role in establishing and maintaining the Jacksons' status and political power, made possible in large part by their management of the household.

**Miller, Benjamin M. (Binghamton University)**

*A mycology-focused model for analyzing dietary isotopes: identifying the fungi at the potluck*

In archaeology, dietary isotopic analysis has been exclusively focused on animal protein and vegetation. With distinct patterns of nitrogen and carbon fixation, mushrooms represent a neglected third form of edible life. This statistical meta-analysis demonstrates the isotopic differences of mushrooms from the carbon-13 profile of plants and nitrogen-15 profile of animal protein. The differences in relative carbon-13 and nitrogen-15 between saprotrophic and ectomycorrhizal mushrooms are confirmed through this analysis. Here the known isotope ratios of mushroom genera are applied to individual osteological samples with carbon-to-nitrogen ratios incongruent with their context to determine the possibility of mushroom consumption. Biomolecular archaeologists can build a more robust model for identifying mushroom consumption in the archaeological record from these isotope identities, paving the way for new biocultural interpretations of mushroom use in the past.

**Miller, Jessica** (See Catts *et al.*)

**Millier, Sandrine, Daphné Marquis and Allison Bain (Université Laval)**

*Looking at the Anderson Latrine Under the Microscope: What Recovered Seeds and Insects can tell us About Daily Life in 19th-Century Limoilou, Quebec.*

This communication presents preliminary results of archaeobotanical and archaeoentomological analyses of latrine samples from the 19th-century Anderson site in Limoilou, Quebec. Located near the Saint-Charles River, the site's setting places it at the margins of the city limit during its occupation, adjacent to both farmlands and shipbuilding workshops. Archaeobotanical analyses were carried out on the preserved macro botanical remains intending to address the foodways of the site's occupants, while the archaeoentomological data reveal details about daily life and served to reconstruct the landscape around the site's primary residence, Hedley Lodge. These two complementary disciplines of environmental archaeology improve our current knowledge of the history of Limoilou, and of local environmental and dietary histories.

**Molloy, Barry** (See Bruyère *et al.*)

**Nason, Zachary** (See Waski, Nadia and Zachary Nason)

**Neumeier, Urs** (See Gauthier-Bérubé *et al.*)

**Noël, Stéphane (Ville de Québec)**

*Right on Track: The Archaeology of the Quebec Tramway Project*

The City of Quebec is planning the construction of a brand-new tramway line, scheduled to be operational in 2029. With a length of 19.3 km and composed of 29 stations connecting a dozen neighbourhoods, it is the largest infrastructure project in the city's history. Over the last five years, archaeologists have surveyed and excavated multiple sites along the future tramway line. This large infrastructure project provides an opportunity to explore areas of the city that have seen relatively little archaeological research. This paper presents an overview of the diverse archaeological sites documented over the last few years. It ranges from an 18th-century Jesuit windmill and associated farmstead to 19th-century bourgeois households in Limoilou and Montcalm neighbourhoods. The site of the 19th-century Quebec Marine Hospital, an institution at the center stage of the devastating mid-19th-century cholera and typhus epidemics, will also be discussed.

**O'Brien, Meagan, Tristan O'Donnell, and Tanner Haynes (POWER Engineers, Inc.)**

*A Comparison of Traditional Field Drawings with 3D Photogrammetric Models and 2D Digital Renderings of Photographs on Historic Stone Walls in Southern New England*

In Cultural Resource Management (CRM), it is not uncommon for culturally significant stone walls to be documented, dismantled, and reassembled. While 3D photogrammetry has been increasingly used in CRM, archaeologists continue to rely heavily on the use of hand-drawn maps, illustrations, and 2D photography. During work conducted by POWER Engineers on a transmission line in southern New England, a number of historic



stone walls were documented using both traditional archaeological means and 3D photogrammetry. The research presented compares the cost, quality, and time to completion between three different methods of archaeological data collection and presentation, including the extrapolation of figures from traditional field drawings on graph paper, 3D photogrammetric modeling, and drawings rendered from 2D photographs when recording historic stone walls.

**O’Connell, Kristin and Michael T. Lucas (New York State Museum)**

*Getting the 1974 Schuyler Flatts Collection in Shape for Fifty: The Assessment, Care and Treatment of a Legacy Collection*

Schuyler Flatts is a National Historic Landmark archaeological site located along the Hudson River 4 miles north of Albany. The significance of the archaeological resources associated with the 1640s Dutch settlement, and the later Schuyler family occupation of the Flatts was first revealed by Dr. Paul Huey’s 1970s excavations. Huey’s professional excavations and preservation efforts at the Flatts saved the property from development and is now owned and administered by the Town of Colonie as a cultural park. In 2024, it will be fifty years since the large-scale excavations at the Flatts. This paper presents the New York State Museum’s progress in preparing the artifacts and field documentation for research, reconciling recovered site material, interagency collaboration with New York State Parks, public outreach, and our plans for this foundational Dutch collection.

**O’Donnell, Tristan (See O’Brien, Meagan and Tanner Hayne)**

**Olson, Heather L. (The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.)**

*“He Thought It Was a Rather Hard Sentence:” Revisiting the History and Archaeology of Rhode Island’s First State Prison*

In the late 1990s, The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. excavated the site of Rhode Island’s very first state prison (1838–1877) in downtown Providence, RI. Archaeologists excavated over 25,000 artifacts from the structural features and demolition fill, much of which relates to the daily operations and lives of the prisoners and prison staff. Recent analyses of available historical records (including prison watchman Robert C. Dickey’s 1867 diary) in conjunction with a new look at the material culture have expanded our understanding of life at the prison and nineteenth-century Providence.

**Orfanou, Vana (See Bruyère et al.)**

**Palladino, Emma (Université de Montréal)**

*Changing the Flowers: Autoethnographic Archaeologies of Memory, Grief, and Belonging*

This presentation was born from the death of my grandmother in April 2022. As a student of archaeology and feminist anthropology, I wondered if I might explore her life and memory through an autoethnographic approach, sifting, as an archaeologist often does, through lived experiences, family stories, and sites of memory. Autoethnography blurs the line between observer and participant, creating a space for lived experience as the site of knowledge production. Archaeology asks us to consider material forms as sites of meaning, linking past and present. Through familial interviews, fieldwork in both my grandmother’s home cities of Paris and Montreal, digital archives, and autoethnography, my goal was fourfold: to explore the life of my formidable grandmother; to make sense of my own complicated feelings; to better understand the material/spatial links which bind me to her still; and to, perhaps, make a space for reciprocal exchange.

**Parker, Caitriona M. (University of Massachusetts Boston)**

*Where are the Women? A Feminist Approach to the Documentary Archaeology of Nantucket’s Eighteenth-Century Women of Color*

Archaeology conducted at the Seneca Boston-Florence Higginbotham House on Nantucket is helping to reveal the conditions by which the island’s Native and free-Black populations interacted during the second half of the eighteenth century. In the face of anti-Black and anti-Native racism, marriage among the Black and Indigenous communities established powerful bonds between the marginalized groups. However, persisting in a

white-male-dominated world left Black and Native women facing unique challenges. Unfortunately, Nantucket's eighteenth-century documentary record provides little information on the daily lives of women of color. However, the probates of Black and Native men reveal critical information about these women's lives, like, when, in what quantities, and under what circumstances women came to possess property, land, and monetary goods. Studying the archive through both Black and Indigenous Feminist theoretical lenses within the framework of the African Diaspora allows us to return agency to these women and better understand women's experiences of race and racialization on Nantucket during the colonial period.

**Perri, Carli (Memorial University of Newfoundland)**

*19th-Century Experiences of Childhood: A Rural Newfoundland Perspective*

It is widely acknowledged that direct evidence of children and their activities are limited in the archaeological record, often relegating them to invisibility. This paper focuses on the lives of children during the 19th century in Ferryland, an outpost community located on Newfoundland's eastern Avalon Peninsula. Utilizing documentary records to bolster the limited material evidence directly linked to children, this analysis explores ways to define childhood in a 19th-century rural Newfoundland context and assesses what experiences were involved in this phase of life. The 19th century in Newfoundland was a pivotal time which saw the transition to a family-based resident fishery model in which the waged and unwaged labour of children, both at home and in the fishery, played an integral role in the upkeep of this system. By exploring the daily lives of children this research aims to remedy their underrepresentation in the historic record.

**Perron, Martin (Hydro-Québec)**

*Archaeological Investigations at the Irish Fever Sheds Camp of Montreal (BjFj-139)*

In 1847, the massive arrival of Irish refugees in Montreal led to the construction of a vast improvised camp made up of barracks and temporary hospitals intended to receive and treat the immigrants, many of whom were suffering from typhus. More than ten thousand people were hospitalized at this location between 1847 and 1849, of whom more than 6,000 died from the disease. They were buried in a hastily laid out cemetery which is still considered today the largest Irish burial site outside of Ireland. A monument – the Black Rock – commemorates this tragic event since 1859. Since 2017, Hydro-Québec has been coordinating archaeological work at the barracks as part of an energy development project. Research has documented the occupation associated with the fever sheds camp and collected objects dated to the mid-19th century. This communication aims to address the historical framework of the site and to present the main data from the excavations.

**Pisanelli, Brenna E. (Heritage Consultants, LLC)**

*Survivance in the Face of Systematic Erasure: Preserving Schaghticoke Sovereignty through the Archaeological Record*

Historical silences and systematic erasure have been deeply interwoven into Western epistemology and dominate discourse, resulting in a paradox in which Native Americans are perceived in the past tense, leaving them invisible in the present. The perpetuation of problematic stereotypes and misconceptions of Indigeneity has led to the continued disenfranchisement of Native Americans as they fight for sovereignty, recognition, and representation. Using results from the archaeological investigation of the Schaghticoke Reservation, located in Kent, Connecticut, this paper aims to explore how the archaeological record evidences the important narrative of survivance and cultural continuity maintained by the Schaghticoke people despite the pressures for assimilation and pervasiveness of colonialism. Further, the material culture recovered can act as a comparative example and provide support for socio-cultural theories and narratives regarding the persistence and evolution of Schaghticoke culture throughout the post-Contact period and strengthen their argument in their continued fight for sovereignty and federal recognition.

**Poinar, Hendrik (See B.-Hardy et al.)**

**Pothier, Louise** (Pointe-à-Callière)

*The Filth and Glory of Montréal's oldest sewer*

The oldest collector sewer in Canada runs through the heart of Montréal's historic district. This monumental cut-stone feat of civil engineering was designed in 1832 by two British architects to cover and channel the Little River, which in those days had become an open-air cloaca. The collector remained in use for an exceptionally long time – it was finally replaced by a new network of wastewater interceptors in 1989. In 2017, a restored 115-metre long segment of the collector sewer was opened to visitors to Pointe-à-Callière, Montréal's Archaeology and History Complex, where it is both an underground link between the museum's pavilions and a major exhibit in itself. Throughout the project, we were guided by our objectives of conservation and authenticity, and of course safety concerns for visitors. This presentation traces the history and highlights of this technical innovation in 19th-century Montréal and its impacts on urban development in what was Canada's largest city at the time. We will also see how the conservation of this urban infrastructure over the centuries and its location in the historic district allowed us to open up this spectacular heritage structure to the public. Archaeology, design, architecture, civil engineering and heritage conservation all came together to create a unique attraction.

**Pouliot, Guillaume** (See Barbera *et al.*)

**Powers, James** (See Farley, William *et al.*)

**Proulx, Benoit**

*Incorrect resolution settings: issues with the application of the chaîne opératoire for the study of archaeological ceramics.*

The *chaîne opératoire* has been a favoured tool for discussing archaeological ceramics. It allows for an intricate, systematic, and systemic understanding of the different steps involved in the production of a vessel, and its reconstruction often serves as a basis for meaningful discussions regarding technical traditions and cultural identity. While certainly useful as a theoretical concept, the *chaîne opératoire* approach is however unrealistic for the study of archaeological ceramics and, potentially, of archaeological crafts as a whole. *Chaîne opératoires*, only truly complete when built while observing a craftsperson directly, are best used on complete vessels. In contrast, assemblages of archaeological pottery are mostly incomplete and fragmentary, and accounts of their production are rarely available. This presentation aims to build on this realization. It will discuss the challenges of the application of the *chaîne opératoire* approach to archaeological ceramics assemblages, and how it can better be adapted to their realities.

**Puech, Marine** (Ethnoscop Inc. / Hydro-Québec)

*Archaeological Excavations in the Irish Cemetery, Pointe St-Charles, Montreal: Collaborate to Commemorate*

May 1847. After a transatlantic voyage of several weeks aboard sailboats during which the sanitary conditions and malnutrition led to the outbreak of epidemics of typhus and dysentery, thousands of people disembarked from the steamboats connecting Grosse-Ile and Montreal. Hospitals were urgently set up at Pointe-Saint-Charles, as well as a cemetery which will be the final destination of thousands of them. In 2019, archaeological excavations are taking place prior to the installation of one of the *Réseau express métropolitain* (REM) pillars under six meters of fill deposits. Fourteen individuals were unearthed, and their remains submitted to macroscopic, isotopic, proteomic, genetic and entomological analyses. The reconstruction of part of their journey makes it possible to discuss malnutrition in the context of a humanitarian and migratory crisis, to make its devastating effects tangible and to justify the enhancement of this place in commemoration of the thousands of victims who still rest there.

**Rausch, Alexis** (Trent University)

*Identifying the Geographic Origins of Kingston Irish Immigrant Typhus Victims using Strontium Stable Isotopes*

This ongoing research follows the 2021-2022 ASI exhumation of typhus victims buried at Kingston Health Sciences Centre. These individuals were part of a larger mass grave that contained Irish Great Famine immigrants. Among the 55 excavated burials, 38 have teeth that have been retained for further analysis. The primary objective

of this research is to determine the probable geographic origins in Ireland for each individual. Strontium ( $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ) isotope analysis of tooth enamel is well suited to address such questions regarding mobility. These individuals incorporated the strontium isotope ratio of the local bedrock into their tissues through the consumption of Irish plants. The bioavailable strontium isotope ratios are known and mapped in Ireland. By comparing the strontium isotope ratios in the teeth to existing Irish  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  maps (or isoscapes), we can positively identify their place of origin or at least rule out certain areas as their place of origin.

**Reinhart, Katharine R. (Archaeological & Historical Services, Inc.)**

*“An Excellent Herb for the Mother”*: An Archaeobotanical Evaluation of Women’s Roles in 17<sup>th</sup>-Century New England.

This research utilizes the macrobotanical assemblage recovered at the ca. 1638 Waterman House Site in Marshfield, Massachusetts to investigate the lives of women in colonial New England. As was the case for most colonial women, the record of Elizabeth Waterman’s life is almost invisible if not for the fragmentary evidence found in primary documents attached to the men in her family. Archaeological evidence, however, is useful for mitigating this silence. The wide diversity of New World and Old World plant taxa identified at this site vividly illustrate Elizabeth’s roles as cook, gardener, knowledge keeper, and physician. Through the examination of this assemblage, in tandem with period and scholarly literature, Elizabeth and her peers are recognized for the critical roles they filled in the communities of colonial New England.

**Reinhart, Katharine R.** (See Harper, Mary G.)

**Renaud, Myriam** (See Bain, Allison and Rachel Archambault)

**Renaud, Myriam and Antoine Lepage (Université Laval)**

*Back to the field: Research at the Cadet farmstead site (2021-2023)*

Since 2021, Université Laval’s field school has been held at the Cadet farmstead site (CeEt-960), adjacent to the St. Charles River, several kilometres from the historic centre of Québec City. Occupied from at least the 18th to the 20th centuries, spanning both the French and British regimes, it contains the remains of a variety of structures built with several different architectural techniques and a rich material culture assemblage. Our study of the evolution of the farmstead site offers new perspectives on rural living, and future research perspectives, as well as an excellent opportunity to train archaeology students.

**Ribot, Isabelle** (See Bleau, Marie-Michèle and Jean-François Hélie)

**Riel-Salvatore, Julien (Université de Montréal)**

*Pseudo-archaeology in Québec: a critical overview*

While pseudo-archaeology is rather well studied as a phenomenon in English-speaking North America, less is known about how it manifests itself in the cultural context of Québec. This has impeded the integration of Québec archaeology in broader discussions of the question in North America and the development of robust strategies to counter the diffusion of pseudo-archaeology in the francophone context. This presentation summarizes three case studies of pseudo-archaeology in Québec, underscoring how they correspond to the general trends in pseudo-archaeology in the rest of North America, including citing ‘zombie literature’, relying on uncorrected fanciful claims and resorting to wrong-headed appeals to authority and proximity to other fringe ideas. We close with a consideration of the implications of such claims for the practice of archaeology in Québec and the Northeast more broadly, for how to counter pseudo-archaeological claims and for how to develop a more ethical and public-facing archaeological practice.

**Roberts, Sarah May (Memorial University of Newfoundland)**

*“Thy Reale Friend George Skeffington” : An Archaeological Investigation of 18th-century European Salmon Fishing on the Gander River (Gander River 3: DhAp-01)*

Newfoundland’s historic European salmon fishery is inadequately represented in archival records and archaeological studies. Despite the industry’s success, there is a limited quantity of primary and secondary sources, and only eight potential salmon fishing stations have been identified on the island. This research explores the probable location of George Skeffington’s early 18th-century (1720-1729) seasonal salmon fishing station on the Gander River using a combination of non-invasive field methods, targeted test pitting and material culture analysis. This research represents the first scholarly study of Newfoundland’s historic salmon fishery using both historical and archaeological evidence, with the goal to understand the layout and operation of a salmon fishing station and to shed light on the daily lives of its seasonal fishing crews. The results will be compared with contemporaneous European cod fishing sites in Newfoundland to explore material similarities and differences between the two fishing industries.

**Robertson, David** (See MacDonald, Eva)

**Robertson, David and Eva MacDonald (Archaeological Services Inc.)**

*Toronto, Irish Famine Refugees and the Typhus Epidemic of 1847*

The arrival of 40,000, mostly Catholic, Irish immigrants forced from their homeland by the famine to Toronto in 1847 had profound long-term effects on the city, which was barely half a century old, ill-prepared to deal with a crisis of such magnitude and dominated by an Anglo-Scots Protestant elite, whose sympathies were questionable. The Toronto General Hospital was the epicentre for the treatment of the people suffering from the effects of their journey across the Atlantic under abysmal conditions, but their arrival was felt across the city during the immediate crisis and in the years that followed. This paper introduces and contextualizes the archaeology of the Toronto General Hospital in terms of civic responses to the crisis and the landscape of a refugee influx within the city.

**Roger, Clotilde (Université Laval), Allison Bain (Université Laval) and Jean-Bernard Huchet (Université de Bordeaux)**

*From Six Feet Under to Six-Legged Wonders: The Irish Post Burials Through Funerary Archaeoentomology (Montreal, 1847-1848)*

This presentation aims to shed light on the field of funerary archaeoentomology, which was explored for the first time in the Province of Quebec during this master thesis. Insects are tiny witnesses of the past and their remains are precious tools that allow us to discuss seasonality of death, relative exposure of the body, hygienic conditions, and other circumstances surrounding death. Eight sepultures from the Irish Post (Montreal, 1847-1848) were analyzed under the scope of funerary archaeoentomology to test the validity of this approach. This paper presents those results and discusses how funerary archaeoentomology can help our understanding of burial contexts, and how archaeologists can collect sediments in the field for further analysis.

**Saint-Onge, Guillaume** (See Gauthier-Bérubé *et al.*)

**Saunders, Cece** (See Mascia, Sara F.)

**Seminario, Linda (Heritage Consultants, LLC)**

*Basket-Weaving and Preserve-Making: Enslaved Women’s Domestic Production and Influence on Local Economies*

The contributions of enslaved African Americans to the local formal economy have often gone unrecognized in previous historical and archaeological research; this is especially true concerning the actions of enslaved women. This paper utilizes an analysis of macrobotanical remains from Belle Grove Plantation’s 19th-century enslaved quarters to consider the ways that enslaved women’s domestic production of goods contributed to the overall economy of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. In addition, this analysis considers the ways participation in the

economy provided enslaved individuals with agency over their lives and garnered hope for purchasing their own freedom.

**Sportman, Sarah (Connecticut Office of State Archaeology/University of Connecticut)**

*Women in Early Colonial Connecticut: English and Wangunk Women at the Hollister Site, Glastonbury, Connecticut*

The Hollister Site is a large 17<sup>th</sup>-century farm complex located at the edge of an early English colonial settlement on the Connecticut River in present-day South Glastonbury, Connecticut. The rich documentary record of the site provides ample information about the political, military, and trade activities of the male residents of the site, but the experiences of the women and girls who lived at the Hollister farm are more elusive. This paper draws on the documentary and material records of the site to explore the lives of the Gilbert, Hollister, and Wangunk women who lived at the site in the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, as they navigated daily life in the colonial borderlands and found themselves on the front lines of the Connecticut Witchcraft trials (1647-1663) and King Philip's War (1675-1676).

**Sportman, Sarah** (See Bellantoni, Nicholas and Scott Brady)

**St-Jacques, Pascal (Université Laval)**

*Practice Makes Perfect: Making Use of Experiments in Archaeology*

As defined by Marcia-Ann Dobres, “technology is a process of combined social and material engagement situated within and structured by the interactions of technical agents with each other and their material world in historical contexts of time, space and culture” (2000: 125). Therefore, People, their craft and the objects they create are inseparable from each other and from the milieu within which they emerged. How then, as archaeologists, do we recreate craftsmanship through the material manifestations of technology? This talk will present how a robust methodology based on experimental archaeology is a worthy instrument to reach an understanding of the socio-technical processes engendered within the practice of craft activities. Through the observation of constants, such as the physical and mechanical properties of materials, it is possible to interrogate the social relations and interactions between agents of a community, and creators of material objects, in a controlled and reproducible environment.

**Sullivan, John** (See Martin, Paul S. and Wesley R. Willoughby)

**Taché, Karine** (See Barbera *et al.*)

**Temple, Blair (Blair Temple Associates Ltd.)**

*Great Fires and Streetscape Development in 19th-century St. John's, Newfoundland*

St. John's was devastated by fire on several occasions throughout the 19th century: four fires between 1816 and 1819, a substantial Great Fire of 1846, and the larger Great Fire of 1892 (in addition to several small fires through the century). This latter fire is the most well known and often seen as one of the most transformative events in the City's development. However, archaeological evidence, coupled with a careful reassessment of the primary documentation, has shown that the rebuilding processes after the earlier fires of 1816-19 and 1846 had an equal, if not greater impact on the streetscape and landscape.

**Thuot, Jean-René** (See Gauthier-Bérubé *et al.*)

**Tremblay, Gaëlle (Université du Québec à Rimouski)**

*Le camp du Cap-à-l'Original (1947-2012) : archéologie d'un camp de vacances*

Ouvert de 1947 à 2012, le camp de vacances du Cap-à-l'Original était dans ce qui est aujourd'hui le parc national du Bic, près de Rimouski. En 2016, presque tous ses bâtiments ont été démolis ; seuls quelques bâtiments sont encore debout aujourd'hui. Une intervention archéologique réalisée en 2022, dans le cadre de l'École de fouilles de l'UQAR, a permis de documenter des vestiges immobiliers et mobiliers associés à différentes phases du camp

de vacances et nous a ainsi renseigné sur ses infrastructures et son milieu de vie. L'opération sur le terrain a notamment livré des assemblages archéologiques dont l'analyse, en cours, livrera des données originales sur le quotidien des campeurs.

Cette communication inclura une présentation des approches théoriques, les méthodes ainsi que quelques résultats préliminaires d'un projet de maîtrise qui vise à documenter les vestiges du camp et à reconstituer en partie le quotidien et l'expérience des campeurs à partir des vestiges archéologiques.

**Trottier, Marie (Université de Montréal)**

*Anse-aux-Batteaux : Investigation archéologique d'un port fluvial du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle et de ses épaves*

Le site archéologique subaquatique d'Anse-aux-Batteaux se situe à la tête d'une série de rapides sur le fleuve Saint-Laurent à une trentaine de kilomètres en amont de Montréal. Cet emplacement stratégique a influencé son histoire de ses débuts comme portage en passant par son essor comme port fluvial au XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle pour devenir la petite ville de Les Coteaux aujourd'hui. Plusieurs interventions archéologiques en 2022 et 2023 nous ont permis de produire une cartographie préliminaire du site et de récolter près de 100 échantillons de bois pour l'identification des espèces forestières utilisées. Cinq épaves et trois quais furent identifiés puis associés en majeure partie à la période du port fluvial du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle. Ces données mises en commun avec une recherche documentaire extensive nous ont permis de raconter l'histoire de l'Anse-aux-Batteaux et de la région avoisinante de manière inédite. Cette communication présentera le travail produit jusqu'à maintenant dans le cadre de ce projet de maîtrise en incluant un résumé de l'histoire de l'Anse-aux-Batteaux, une présentation des vestiges archéologiques et des résultats ainsi que l'avancement du projet lui-même.

**Trumpler, Maria** (See Farley, William *et al.*)

**van Acken, David** (See Bruyère *et al.*)

**Vandrei, Charles (New York State Department of Environmental Conservation)**

*Further Research on the Courtland Street Burying Ground and the General Hospital at Fort George, 1776*

In February of 2019 a cemetery was discovered during apartment building construction in Lake George, in Warren County, New York. Archaeological research and primary source historic documentation attribute this cemetery to the American Army of Quebec which set up a general hospital there in the summer of 1776. This site sheds important light on a poorly documented period which helped set the stage for subsequent significant events including the 1777 Saratoga campaign.

**Wade P. Catts (South River Heritage Consulting), Dana Linck (Great Chain Archaeological Consultant), Joanna Maurer (West Chester University of Pennsylvania), and Jessica Miller (Dovetail Cultural Resources Group)**

*"The rebels' ships started a hellish fire and swept the whole place...": Historical and Archaeological Context for the Battle of Red Bank, Gloucester County, New Jersey*

During the summer of 2022, as part of a public archaeology program at Red Bank Battlefield Park in Gloucester County, New Jersey, a mass burial space from the Revolutionary War was discovered. The burial space is thought to contain the remains of Hessian soldiers who lost their lives during their attack on Fort Mercer, October 22, 1777. A project team of archaeologists, forensic scientists, historians, county employees, volunteers, and university students worked tirelessly to investigate the site. This paper will summarize the battle's history, the treatment of the dead immediately after the battle and in subsequent years, the archaeological fieldwork, and artifact analyses.

**Waski, Nadia and Zachary Nason (SWCA Environmental Consultants)**

*Retracing the Past: Documenting the Historic Hampshire and Hampden Canal*

In the spring of 2022, SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) conducted an archaeological reconnaissance survey on behalf of the Pioneer Valley Planning Commission (PVPC) as part of an ongoing, multi-town effort to document and map the approximately 30-mile-long, nineteenth century Hampshire and Hampden Canal.

Archaeologists were able to develop a modernized approach for this effort by adapting recordation methods implemented in past canal documentation efforts across New England. SWCA's GIS staff generated a highly accurate approximated canal route utilizing LiDAR data, in combination with historical mapping, aerial imagery, and detailed notes from local canal historians. In the field, staff successfully assessed the surficial presence, or lack thereof, of canal prism and towpath remnants, along with associated engineering features along the former canal route. Results from this effort will support the National Register nomination of the Canal in its entirety, as a significant example of Canal Era engineering in New England.

**Weatherwax, Julie** (See Anderson, Lisa and Alexandra DeCarlo)

**Wegner, Paul** (See Farley, William *et al.*)

**Williams, Julia and Angela Cooper (Minute Man National Historical Park; Great Basin Institute; American Conservation Experience)**

*Invisible Histories: Using Context to Build the Stories of Sub-Altern Residents of Concord, MA*

The story of Case, an emancipated African man, led two researchers to reanalyze, reinterpret, and refocus the histories of subaltern residents of Concord, MA. Julia Williams, MA and Angela Cooper, PhD used non-White research perspectives to uncover the intricacies of Case's story and his relationship to the other African and African-American residents in Concord. Through this practice, they also laid bare Concord's connection to Deer Island, an indigenous concentration camp. These non-White research perspectives include looking beyond traditional historic records, seeking expertise knowledge of African and African-American lives in the colonial era, and demythifying Case's story as viewed through the White lens.

**Willoughby, Wesley R.** (See Martin, Paul S. and John Sullivan)

**Wolenceck, Erica (Gray & Pape, Inc.)**

*Quartz Interpretations in the Northeastern United States: A Reflection on Lithic Interpretations in Cultural Resource Management Archaeology*

The lithic material quartz, a resource facet of Native life in the northeastern United States, holds a complex interpretive value in archaeological work. Recognizing the qualities of lithic debitage from stone tool making in quartz becomes challenging when the material's natural breakage patterns prove hard to distinguish from human lithic reduction practices. Particularly in cultural resource management (CRM) archaeology, the interpretation of Native cultural materials takes on a political importance with repercussions that affect present-day Native life and land sovereignty. This paper hopes to explore the ways quartz can be interpreted, inspired by scholarship produced in Ireland, a country with prevalent quartz cultural belongings. Additionally, this paper will offer field methodologies for CRM professionals to integrate into their practices in order to best capture cultural resources, and do the most ethical and considerate work possible. These methodologies, while widely applicable, will focus on northeastern archaeological practice specifically.

**Wolin, Daniela** (See Aronsen *et al.*)



**Notes :**



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